The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House in Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 52. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
6th March	Caledonia	8000	--	--
13th "	Egypt	8000	-- --	--
20th "	Kashgar (a)	9000	-- --	--
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	-- --	--
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	-- --	--
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	-- --	--

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	K. Kurosumi	4425	17th Feb.	March
Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakano	2866	24th Feb.	7th March.
Hiuen Maru	T Terada	2735	11th March	23rd March
Izuma Maru	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

56, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST DRIVING ACCIDENTS INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY. (P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. B-2

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	-- --	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	-- --
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	-- --

Fares	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	575	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	652	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,130,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"DWARKA,"	1,695,	Thursday, 4th	March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 5th	March	*Direct
"LINGA"	2,185,	Mon. 8th March,		†P. B., D. and C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on Thursday 4th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on 4th March calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 4th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

2nd March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L.Henderson	7th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6365	J. Kinnaird	4th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6723	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6386		24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	513	925
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	984
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,495
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	--

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 19,359,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. B-13

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 003X Telephone Nos: 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully;

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme,
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms,
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B-6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a FEMALE TRAINED TEACHER, European lady preferred. Good prospects for a capable person. Apply to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5589

WANTED a trained full time Kindergarten or Montessori teacher, any sex. Apply stating terms with full particulars to Box No. 162 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5587

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED.—MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, must be thoroughly competent. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 161 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5570

WANTED a Gujarati knowing GRADUATE as a TUTOR in a Native Chief's family. One well up in out-door sports preferred. Apply stating terms, etc., to THE DEWAN, Sunth State, Sunthrampur. (Rewa Kantha). 3121

WANTED BUYERS.—For new chawl near Coorla, Ry. Station, monthly rent Rs. 200. A chawl at Khar Road, Bandra. A vacant plot of ground 7,000 square yards at Dharavi. Apply to D. A. PITGAONKAR, Vakil, High Court, Girgaum Back Road. 5566

WANTED.—By European (French) 40 years of age, married, situation as HOTEL or CLUB MANAGER, 20 years' unique experience as Caterer. Highly respectable, excellant testimonials, strictly sober, reliable, trustworthy. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED an experienced DRAFTSMAN, preference will be given to a man who has served in a Railway Engineer's Office on Open Line or Construction, salary Rs. 80. Apply by letter stating age and sending particulars of previous service with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to—
THE DY. CHIEF ENGINEER,
M. & S. M. Railway, Dharwar. 3119

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER for the charge of the Public Works Department of the Manipur State, Assam. Must be pure European, fully qualified, and preference will be given to applicants having some experience in Waterworks. Pay Rs. 500—20—600, fixed travelling allowance Rs. 70, free furnished house, will be required to keep a motor or motor cycle. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to—
J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,
Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar,
Imphal, Manipur State, Assam. 3120

WANTED to purchase a receipt for dyeing hair jet black without poisonous drugs. Handsome price will be paid to the party who has a genuine tried. receipe. Apply to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5540

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two double rooms with board, outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 5588

TO LET.—Unfurnished 2nd floor, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road from March 1st, rent Rs. 235. Apply Dr. CARR, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5514

TO LET at LONAVLA.—Two cottages, both furnished, just south west of the Woods. For Europeans. For three months from March 1st. Grace Cottage, Rs. 300 Cecil Cottage, Rs. 200. Apply to Rev. F. WOOD, Nadiad, Kaira District. 5525

TO LET—at Mount Road a BUNGALOW with four rooms, drawing, dining and two bath rooms with passage in front and behind and a compound. Apply to Mrs. A. E. ROSARIO, Mount Road, next to Tram Terminus. 5554

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BEHRAMJI HIRJIBHAI WARDEN of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell to our client BAI VIRBAIJI, wife of Mr. EDULJI DORABJI TALATI, the undermentioned property subject however to and with the benefit of the Indenture of Lease dated the 28th day of April 1911 and made between His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Hermann Jurgens of the 1st part, the vendor of the 2nd part and Mr. Dosabhai Rustomji Daruwalla of the third part. ANY person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1137 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. 82 etc. New No. 1/1981 Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/2704 and in the books of the Foras land Commissioners under No. 85 and bounded on the East partly by a portion of the private passage and partly by the property of Pestonji Jamshedji Patel, on the West partly by a portion of the said private passage and partly by vacant land of the vendor, on the North by a moiety of the said private passage leading to and opening upon De Lisle Road and beyond it partly by the property of Manecksji Cursetji Golwalla and partly by the vacant land of the vendor, and on the South by the property and Mills of Prospect Mills Ltd., which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2251 (3) and Street No. 300B De Lisle Road.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER, BILIMORIA AND Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1915. 5572

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, BOMBAY PORT TRUST at his Office at Elphinstone Bunder up to 1-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1915, for the supply of the following stores up to 31st December 1915.
PROVISIONS including firewood.
SCHEDULE B Building materials, Bricks, Sand, Timber and Chunam, the last mention from 1st May, 1915.
Contractors will be required to commence supplying items on the above tenders as soon as their tenders are accepted.
A deposit of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 for Provisions and Building materials, respectively, in cash or Government Promissory notes (Cheques will not be accepted) must accompany each tender and any deposit shall be forfeited if the tender with which it is put in, is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.
Forms of tenders and schedules and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's Office and a sum of Rs. 2 must be paid for each form of tender required.
Tenders may be accepted either whole or in part and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by successful tenderers.
Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."
H. E. LEES,
5571 Chief Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wis. to take abkari contract of Partabgs. State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE ruling
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH.
RAJPUTANA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Hardware Stationery, etc., for the year 1915-1916, commencing from the 1st April 1915. Separate Tenders are required for delivery at Bhatghar, Diva and Poona.
Forms of Tenders can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, at Bhatghar, on payment of Rs. 2 in cash, and not in stamps, on any day except Sundays and Holidays. Tenders should reach this office before 15th March 1915. Tender forms will be issued upto 12th March only.
(Sd.) C. B. Pooley.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 23rd February, 1915. 5585.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which is to take place on THURSDAY the 25th Ultimo is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 8th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p. m., (S.T.), each day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable place very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace' situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimeridge and rest imported from England.
Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.
Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.
Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.
English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English make.
Oil paintings by some well known painters
Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.
Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.
Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.
The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., the 7th day of March 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road Fort, respectively.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AND LOAN RECEIPTS OF THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILL CO., LTD.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at the Share Bazar, in Maneck Chawl Ahmedabad, by order of Mr. Tulsidass Laloobhoy Mody and on account and risk of the mortgagor Kevaldass Tribhowandass. Receipt of 51 of the Bharalkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., for Rs. 50,000 dated the 31st October 1911 in favour of Bai Mangu wife of Balabhoy Koveldass.
Receipt No. 52 of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Co., Ltd., for Rs. 75,812-8-0 dated the 31st October 1911 in favour of Bai Dhiraj wife of Kevaldass Tribhowandass.
Receipt No. 53 of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Co., Ltd., for Rs. 11,605-2-8 of the same date as above in favour of Pari Kevaldass Tribhowandass.
26 ordinary shares of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Co., Ltd., of Rs. 500 each.
A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASKS OF CITRIC ACID IN CRYSTAY FORMS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. NOBLE SONS & Co., of Canada building at Hornby Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY TUESDAY the 2nd March, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.),at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

C.B.		
00127 Bombay	66045/49—5	casks of citric acid in crystal form, each cask containing one cwt. nett.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—
Houshold and office furniture such as rich tapestry and plush lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood cupboards, mirror door almiras, hatstands, book-cases, dressing and writing tables, easy and rocking chairs, show cases, fancy tile topped teapoys, etc.
AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred planquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred well-built victoria.
Byorder of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. C. Popatlal Shah:—
1 bicycle wheel newly-done-up Zullo Victoria.
At 3 p.m., (S.T.).
Several second hand bicycles.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction sale of the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in his valuable cotton baling Press at Raver in East Khandesh containing inter alia one half press and finisher by Messrs. Nesmith Wilson and Co., together with the piece of land and the messuages, tenements and buildings, etc., standing thereat.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent traded, in Bombay and other places, as Messrs. Shaik Adam Essufbhoy and Co., and Abdeally Abdulkader, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, all the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following piece of land together with the Bailing Press and buildings thereat.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or tenements and other buildings standing thereon situated at Raver in Taluka Mankoor, Tukdi East Khandesh, in the Registration Sub district of Raver, bearing Survey No. 322, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and six goonthas and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by road leading to the Railway Station and by land bearing Survey No. 324, on the west by land bearing Survey No. 321, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 319 and on the north by land bearing Survey No. 310 and on which the said premises are erected a cotton baling press with Engine and Boiler house and other buildings and out-houses and a well.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Rustomjee and Ginwala, Solicitors, attorneys' for the said Official Assignee at No.373, Hornby Road, within the Fort or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
84-86, FANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.),

On FRIDAY, the 5th day of March, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Thoburn House" Apollo Bunder very valuable handsome teak and blackwood well made household furniture comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and crokeryware, tapestry upholstered drawing-room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, Remington typewriter, gent's bicycle, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich engradings, table ornaments, rich carpets, single and double iron bedsteads, mirror doors almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, meat safe, cooking utensils etc., etc.
The property of J. H. Tallman, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Ramchandra Motiram Kokate the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of August 1907, and made between Haji Mahomed bin Hakim Haji Dinmahomed of the 1st part, Hakim Haji Dinmahomed bin Bhagoo of the 2nd part and the Mortgagee of the 3rd part, and the Further Charge dated the 3rd day of September, 1912, made between the said Haji Mahomed bin Hakim Haji Dinmahomed of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the said Haji bin Hakim Haji Dinmahomed Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the property mentioned below on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at or near Ripon Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135,524, New No. E/13645 Old Survey Nos. 268,270 and New Survey No. 33/3554 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3877 (23) and Street No. 64 V and bounded as follows:—On the East by the public road leading to Ripon Road, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Adum Moledina and on the South by the property of Maneckji Adarji and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BALES BARSI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Dock Shed, No. 15, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
93 bales Barsi cotton.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street No. 2, Case No. 72, Dadar Road.
Building Street Nos. 56, 420, 511, 1200 Case Nos. 506, 475, 426, 335, Matunga Village and Khara Village and Matunga Road.
Building Street Nos. 3141, 3130, 3161, 3169, 3192, 3231, 3230, 3227, 3226A, 3344, Case Nos. 981, 1013, 1034, 1062, 1078 1107, 1108, 1109, 1111, 1119, 1121, 1166, Sion Village and Sion Koliwada, Building Street Nos. 2082, 2095, Case Nos. 601, 808, Sion Road.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 2nd March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
SEEING IS BELIEVING
There are heaps of things, we could say about that Rattling Pathe Exclusive
ROCAMBOLE
THE TERROR OF PARIS.
BUT WE WANT YOU TO FORM your own opinion, this you can do by making a point of
SEEING IT FOR YOURSELF.
We anticipate your judgment in the belief that it will coincide with ours.
This Thrilling Exclusive is full of Sensational Episodes and is bound to please you.
ALSO
The Second Instalment of that Wonderfully Interesting Film
THE OCEAN BATTLEFIELD
AND
A Comedy by M. Prince in his happiest vein.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. E.12

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
LAST 2 NIGHTS
of our Tremendously Successful Revusical Comedy.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
THE GIRL IN THE MUSIC SHOP
A Musical Comedy in the form of a adapted from the Latest London Revue
A Concentration of Music, Mirth and
OUR LOCAL TOPICAL FEATU
The Talk of the Town.
ON THURSDAY MARCH 4th
2nd EDITION 2nd
2nd EDITION 2nd
Of the Enormously Successful Pantomime
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Which has been Completely Revised and Fitted with
NEW SONGS!
NEW FUNNY BUSINESS!!
NEW ARTISTES!!!
The funniest Pantomime ever produced in India: will be funnier than ever.
If you Enjoyed the First Edition, you will be Delighted with the Second Edition.
BRING THE CHILDREN
TO-NIGHT 2 SHOWS 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

EXCELSIOR.
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HANDSFORD & REED
The Human Marionettes.
WIFFLES' MASCOT UMBRELLA
A screaming comedy in 3 parts.
KINEMACOLOUR
MOSCOW AND THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.
Same Programme in both Performances.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON
By kind permission of Commander E. R. DOWELL, R.N.R., the P. & O. R.M.S. "CALEDONIA" will introduce their Company of Merry Makers in a
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR FUND
(WOMEN'S BRANCH)
ON
Wednesday, 3rd March, 1915.
Commencing 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp.
Pierrot Troupe
Bright Songs
Good Music
Latest London Hits
Impersonations
Original and Amusing
Prices of Admission:
Reserved Seats .. .. Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats .. Rs. 2 & Re. 1
Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.
Plan and Bookings at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 2nd March at 6-45 p.m.:
HOCKEY ON SKATES
SEMI-FINAL
Cornfield's Team v. Cashman's Team.
At 10 p.m.:
Ladies' Team v. Dainty Trippers.
Thursday, 4th March at 6-45 p.m.:
FINAL
Gordon's Team v. Winners of the Semi-final.
Friday, 5th March at 9-30 p.m.:
CINDERELLA DANCE.
Tuesday, 16th March at 9-30 p.m.:
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound health. A Book-let free on application to E. Stearns & Co., Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT ! Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling and Absorbing Detective Drama

IN THREE PARTS

THE MYSTERIOUS CLUB

INTERESTING. PERSORBING. EXCITING.

The sinister operations of what is in effect a Suicide Club are cleverly depicted in this Engrossing Film.

INGENIOUS. ENGROSSING. SENSATIONAL.

NOVELTY IN SETTING & TREATMENT. PLENTY TO KEEP THE INTEREST ALIVE.

A mysterious succession of suicides leads to the tracking down of the leader of an iniquitous club, and his capture is effected after some very exciting scenes.

DO NOT MISS THIS FINE 'TEC DRAMA.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, March 1,

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Central India, Berar; local in east United Provinces and East Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar, and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Ranchi, Benaras and Allahabad half an inch, Pendra one and a half, Sholapur one, Parbhani one and a half, Hyderabad (Deccan) a half, Cochin and Coimbatore three, Kodaikanal one. Most rainfall has been associated with thunderstorms; temperature is now below normal in south United Provinces and Hyderabad.

Forecast: Decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula and central parts of the country, extension into north-east India.

Earthquake report:—A shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 3,500 miles away was recorded in the Simla Seismograph 36-minutes after midnight.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 1st of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of part 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Part 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70.1	56.8	91	5.57		—4.01
Do.	..	..	..	..		..
Jask	82.6	64.8	95	0.40		—2.89
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
Do. (28th Feb.)	86.1	69.9	65	3.17		0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.5	51.3	47	0.32		—0.82
Rawalpindi	69.8	42.8	72	7.85		1.63
Lahore	75.8	46.0	78	3.61		1.08
Hissar	81.6	48.0	72	2.47		..
Ambala	79.7	46.1	77	3.76		0.86
Delhi	..	55.0	61	7.66		1.33
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.0	53.9	60	4.20		2.97
Mainpuri	80.4	52.1	78	2.17		0.17
Jhansi	78.4	50.8	83	2.07		0.55
Cawnpore	78.4	50.3	80	2.22		0.46
Allahabad	64.9	56.9	91	0.63	3.56	1.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	86.1	56.2	56	0.59		—0.28
Jacobabad	87.9	64.8	39	0.66		—0.56
Karachi	78.2	56.6	51	2.47		1.35
Ajmer	78.2	57.4	44	1.99		0.86
Jaipore	80.6	62.0	70	4.79		4.00
Kotah	..	..	..	..		..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	60.0	28	0.16		—0.22
Dwarka	90.9	63.7	31	0.46		—0.17
Veraval	78.0	67.9	79	0.68		0.24
Rajkot	93.1	59.9	39	0.41		—0.04
Bhavnagar Para	82.8	61.4	38	0.06		—0.39
Surat	90.1	66.9	87	0.70		0.38
Ahmedabad	94.9	69.7	54	0		—0.33
Deesa	93.2	64.9	31	0.57		0.10
Neemuch	80.9	61.6	77	4.07		3.35
Indore	89.3	60.1	84	0.15	1.66	0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	62.9	70	..	1.53	—0.68
Saugor	78.8	58.8	84	0.08	1.48	—0.46
Hoshangabad	85.9	63.6	73	..	2.44	0.88
Khandwa	94.3	62.0	85	..	1.75	0.71
Akola	94.5	63.5	81	0.16	1.85	0.15
Amraoti	90.8	63.3	79	0.25	1.87	0.11
Nagpur	87.6	63.9	67	..	3.80	1.77
Chanda	84.5	65.4	86	0.14	2.35	0.54
Raipur	85.7	68.6	78	..	1.89	0.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	73.0	86	..	1.48	—0.09
Ratnagiri	83.5	71.1	63	..	0.48	—0.21
Mormugao	84.3	73.3	81	..	1.43	0.24
Karwar	84.3	73.0	79	..	5.69	3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	67.1	74	..	3.22	2.39
Ahmednagar	91.8	63.5	65	..	1.96	0.69
Poona	92.0	66.3	64	..	0.61	—0.51
Sholapur	91.0	63.1	89	1.17	5.62	5.01
Bijapur	89.2	71.3	57	..	5.03	3.77
Belgaum	87.3	62.5	70	..	4.84	2.90
Ahmedabad	91.1	64.1	85	..	2.10	0.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	87.3	65.6	96	0.45	1.35	—0.18
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	78.6	68	..	3.61	0.24
Calicut	89.2	76.3	93	0.19	8.32	1.88
Cochin	89.5	74.2	86	3.00	18.60	9.39
Colombo	91.4	74.2	95	5.22	21.91	—1.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	73.7	90	..	4.09	—2.59
Bellary	96.2	72.1	77	0.02	3.03	0.76
Cuddapah	95.0	76.9	84	..	3.63	—1.17
Madras	87.0	76.7	81	..	24.71	4.45
Bangalore	86.3	68.5	83	..	2.14	—1.63
Coimbatore	89.5	67.8	94	3.30	7.35	—2.04
Trichinopoly	88.5	75.3	88	..	6.21	—2.63
Negapatam	85.0	74.3	81	0.10	20.92	—8.22

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.909	Inches
Temperature of Air	77.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.3	"
Dew Point	70 4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.803	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10	2.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1	"
Minimum do. do.	72.0	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	NE,NNW,WNW,W,WNW,N,	
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight	103	Miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in slight defect except at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.63 in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is below normal; the deficiency at Allahabad amounts to 21 deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana but in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Indore has had 0.15in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect in Kathiawar and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is 11 deg. F. in excess at Dwarka; night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Berar and local rain elsewhere in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0.16in. Amraoti 0.25 in. and Chanda 0.14 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except at Khandwa and Akola; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 1.17 in. and Hyderabad 0.45 in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

Generals Remarks.—The disturbed conditions persist in the Peninsula and have caused fairly general rain in Malabar and the adjacent districts to the east and local rain in the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the south Madras coast. Cochin and Coimbatore report rainfalls of three inches and Colombo a fall of 5.22 in. Local rain has fallen also in Central India West and the south United Provinces.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and in the Deccan and some showers in the south Central Provinces and the south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in the Konkan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 1st March, 1915, was 30·121 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER, Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Month.	LOW WATER, Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
M.	1	m 11 10	27 4	1	m 5 14	17 41
Tu	2	m 11 41a	29 2		5 7a	15 10
		m 11 50a	28 2	2	m 5 43	16 0
W.	3	m 0 12	29 6	3	m 6 18	15 4
		0 3a	28 9		6 22a	15 9
TH	4	m 0 44	29 5	4	m 6 41	15 9
		1 12a	28 10		6 58a	16 5
F.	5	m 1 17	29 0	5	m 7 19	14 10
		1 57a	28 4		7 35a	17 1
S	6	m 1 52	28 3	6	m 7 56	15 1
		2 46a	27 9		8 16a	18 10
SU.	7	m 2 31	27 3	7	m 8 41	15 8
		3 43a	26 10		9 12a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb. Mar.		Sunrise	Sunset
1	(Monday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 44m
2	(Tuesday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 45m
3	(Wednesday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 45m
4	(Thursday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 45m
5	(Friday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 46m
6	(Saturday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m
7	(Sunday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 47m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 23-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 9h. 2·6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Mch. 8th, 5h. 57·6m. p.m.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 28.

Dwarka	Maples	Busreh, Feb. 20
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	Calcutta, Feb. 18
Koranga	Pattison	New York, Jan. 23
Sikh	Elliott	Calcutta, Jan. 26

The following vessels have entered the Dock for loading.

Steamers	Dwarka	for	Gulf Ports.
"	Pundia	for	African Port

The S.S. Nove received her Port clearance for Shangha yesterday.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, arrived here on Sunday from Busreh, having left that port on the 20th February, with a general cargo.

S. S. Baron Cawdor:—The steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain T. M. Caskie, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Calcutta, which port she left on the 18th February last with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Karanga:—The steamer Karanga, 2,932 tons, Captain J. B. Pattison, arrived here on Sunday from New York, having left that port on the 23rd January, with general goods on board.

S. S. Sikh:—The steamer Sikh, 3,288 tons. Captain J. F. Elliott, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nore:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Nore, 4,188 tons, Captain D. Ashbury, will sail to-day for Yokohama via intermediate ports, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, 1st March, 1915.

D & E Tosan Maru	Narkona	N. Y. Kaisha
F Argyll	Wood	W. & A. Graham & Co
H Lawoe	Smith	Dada Miya Khandwarni
K Egyptian Transport	Paine	T. M. & Co
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N Dido	Wilkinson	J. F. & Co
P New Zealand Transport		M. M. & Co
P Lawoe	Smith	D. M. Khandwarni

HARBOUR WALL.

K Mahanadi	M. Ismail	B. S. N. & Co
L Indravati	Gosman	
M Saharmati	Saboth	
M Saraswati	Ebrahim	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Daisai Maru	Paine	H. A. G. Hoosein
Newby Hall	Lloyd	K. N. & Co
9 Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum
4 Losna	Velson	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Alesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
Linza	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
14 Dwarka	Manphos	M. M. & Co
15 Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

16 Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Gordon	Walker	J. Finlay & Co
3 Mandasan Maru	Harle	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Taiyabi	Cottrell	B. E. Collin & Co
Hejaz	Gray	J. M. & Co
Jiddah	Ternal	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Rhaunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	
Chakdara	Sparrow	B. I. S. N. Co
Dwarka	Maples	B. I. S. N. Co
Escia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	A. S. N. & Co
Kincraig	Abbott	
Karanga	Pattison	
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
Pundua	Andressau	B. I. S. N. Co
Stelnturn	Wilson	
Salsetia	Armitage	P. & O. Co.
Sikh	Elliott	
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co
Varsova	Sharpe	M. M. & Co.
Varela	Denne	B. I. S. N.Co

EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

MARSEILLES.

Egyptian Transport (s) 999 cwts groundnuts, 6,500 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Chakdara from Busrah—Agents M. M. & Co. 22 cases fishmaws, 38 case sharkfins, 193 bags raisins, 32 bags gum, 6 bags almonds, 350 bags dry dates, 7 bundles sheep skins, 9 bundles skins, 29 bundles goat skins, 50 cases ghee, 86 cases 100 carboys rose water, 14 bags cummin seed, 955 bags saradins, 107 bundles cotton raw, 116 bundles wool raw, 5 tins pearls, 1 box 21 bundles specie.

S. S. Moldavia from Sydney—Agents P. & O. S. N. Co. 5 cases jams, 151 cases grapes.

S. S. Kineray from Delago Bay—Agents T. Morison & Co. 3,380 tons coal.

S. S. Oriental from Shanghai—Agents P. & O. S. N. Co. 9 bundles canes, 75 cases cassia, 41 cases glass bangles, 55 bags coffee, 1 case cigars, 30 cases chocolates, 1 case sugar candy, 170 rolls oil cakes, 72 bags betelnuts, 10 bags nutmess, 1 case tobacco, 60 cases tea dust, 326 cases 117 C. chests 172 chests 122 pacages 1 box tea, 166 bars silver, 5 cases silk and cotton goods, 299 cases 29 packases 3 boxes 5 chests silk goods, 78 cases 305 cases 27 chests raw silk, 16 cases silk yarn, 4 cases wild pongees.

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COMMERCIAL:

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, March 1.

Local Markets closed owing to the Holi holiday.

SUBMARINE OUTPACED BY A PASSENGER BOAT.

Captain Arthur Porter when bringing the Belfast Steamship Company's steamer Graphic into Liverpool on Saturday with more than one hundred passengers on board sighted the German submarine U 21 just after it had sunk a small vessel, and with remarkable coolness and daring he successfully eluded the enemy.

When first seen the submarine was about half a mile away, right in the direction to be taken by the Graphic, and twenty-two miles north-west of the Bar. The submarine gave chase, but instantly Captain Porter turned his vessel round, sent down extra stokers to the boilers, and at a great pace raced away. If the captain of the submarine thought that he had an easy prey he was mistaken, for the Graphic showed no signs of surrendering, and outpaced the pursuer.

For twenty to twenty-five minutes the chase continued, the submarine ploughing through heavy seas and against the wind and tide. She was watched from the Graphic's deck by the passengers, to whom lifebelts had been handed. All on board the Belfast vessel had the greatest confidence in the captain for the way he had handled his vessel, and they were filled with admiration as they saw the submarine being left behind.

When three miles astern the submarine gave up the chase. Captain Porter then turned his vessel towards Liverpool, which he reached in safety. On the way he took occasion to warn passing liners of the danger of submarines. The passengers were more than pleased with the way in which the captain had brought them safely out of danger, and they there and then drew up a written testimonial, and on reaching the Prince's stage gave three hearty cheers for captain and crew.

The Graphic is one of the fine fleet of steamers belonging to the Belfast Steamship Company, plying between Liverpool and Belfast. She is of 2,000 tons, with a speed of 19½ knots, and in racing from the submarine went at the rate of 20 knots. Captain Porter has been employed by the company for sixteen years, and for ten years he has been in charge of vessels running between Liverpool and Belfast. He lives at Birkenhead.

PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

"It was about 3-30 o'clock," said a passenger, "when we ran into a considerable quantity of wreckage. We passed hundreds of barrels of oil, cases of bacon, and a mass of general cargo. It was obvious that there had been a wreck, and we were not surprised when the captain stopped the vessel. The sea was searched for any sign of human life, but no boats or persons were seen in the water.

"The ship was then restarted at full speed. After proceeding for about ten minutes we discerned three or four miles ahead a three-masted steamer, with a funnel aft, yellow in colour with a black top. She was evidently in distress as she was very low in the water and had a very heavy list. This was evidently the Linda Blanhe.

"Instructions were at once given by Captain Porter to man the lifeboats and go out to save those on board. While the boats were being got ready, however, we saw the ship founder and send a dense volume of steam into the air. With the disappearance of the vessel we then saw, right behind her, the enemy submarine. We were then half a mile away.

"Our captain must have seen her first, for immediately the helm was put hard-a-port and the course altered, bringing the steamer round against wind and sea. All the extra stokers were called out and sent below. We could easily distinguish the submarine as she made straight for us. Ours was the faster vessel, however, and we had the pleasure of seeing the submarine give up the chase.

MADRAS FINE ART SOCIETY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

On Saturday Sir Harold Stuart opened the thirty-second Exhibition of the Madras Fine Art Society. There are 150 water colours, 198 paintings in oil, besides pictures in other media making up 418 pictures in all. There are moreover 45 photographs, exhibits of lace and wood-work, metal and ivory work.

LATEST PICTURES OF THE KAISER.

GROWN SMALL AND AGED.

"The Times" correspondent at Amsterdam writes:—

The Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" devotes an article to the Kaiser arising out of his Majesty's birthday. He says that the Kaiser has become like a mythical person living behind the walls of mystery created by the headquarters. Quite recently, however, the correspondent visited a cinema where a picture was shown of the Kaiser visiting the troops in the Eastern war theatre. When his Majesty appeared on the screen, a murmur ran through the house, "How small he has become." The correspondent says:—

"This was also my own very strong impression, which was still further confirmed this week on seeing a new photograph of the Kaiser—a striking portrait. The Emperor's features have become sharp. His cheek bones and nose, which appears much-more aquiline than formerly, spring sharply forwards. His moustache shows up dark on the photograph, but the hair on the temples seems to come down white under the helmet. Everything that one, especially in caricature, formerly regarded in foreign countries as typical of the face of the Kaiser has disappeared. A simple aged officer staring earnestly in front of himself—that is the impression which the portrait makes.

"The well-known Bavarian writer, Herr Ganghofer, has just given in the "Munchner Neuste Nachrichten" a full account of a visit to the Kaiser. His impression is that the Kaiser is, indeed, somewhat aged and the hair on his 'temples has become a little whiter.' What he relates of the visit does not make exactly the impression that the Kaiser is becoming bowed beneath events, but corresponds generally to the idea that people have formed of him when they have been told that he has learnt to adjust himself to the situation, which, notwithstanding the very exalted qualities he possesses, must still be very painful.

VISIBLY AFFECTED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.

"The day before yesterday, however, I spoke to someone who had been able to observe the Kaiser several times at Headquarters. He said. 'The Kaiser's appearance shocked me. The Emperor is old and grey and has fallen away. He is visibly affected by circumstances. I have seen him saw wood (his daily amusement, in which he indulges here and also at Potsdam), and it distressed me to see him sit, working listlessly, and now and again staring fixedly in front of himself, lost in thought.'"

The correspondent remarks that reports do not agree, and that while he does not accept the most sombre accounts of the Kaiser, neither does he trust the stories to the effect that the Kaiser has never for years been so fresh, lively, and contented as now. Objective witnesses, such as photography and living pictures, offer a decided contradiction to this.

The correspondent adds:—"The Kaiser's birthday brought a literary surprise with it—a dozen writes have been added to the knights of the Fourth Class of the Red Eagle (with crown). Among them are such moderns as Gerhard Hauptmann and Richard Dehmel. Who half a year ago would have thought of Hauptmann, the author of "The Weavers" and the Breslau "Festspiel" as a Prussian knight It is not his old labours, which, among other distinctions, have won him the Nobel Prize, which have occasioned the inclusion of his name in the list of birthday honours. It is what he has done since the war. This is apparent from the inclusion among those knighted of Ernst Lissauer, who was earlier regarded as insignificant and has suddenly become famous even in the eyes of the arch-enemy England through his well-known "Hymn of Hate."

Mrs. Arthur Mozley, who for the past 23 years has resided at Malvern View, Christ Church Road, Cheltenham, in Mail week completed her 100th year. She beweek completed her 199th year. She belongs to a family with a remarkable record for longevity. Her father was Mr. J. A. Kemae, a famous antiquary, whose mother died at the age of 90, from an accidental fall, and whose grandmother was a centenarian. Mrs. Mozley has two sisters and a brother living, at the ages respectively of 98, 85 and 83. Another sister died some time ago in New Zealand at the age of 93 from shock sustained in an accidental fall, Two brothers attained the great age of 97. The eldest was the Rev. John Edward Kempe, Rector of St. Jame's, Piccadilly, from 1863 to 1905, Chaplain to King Edward, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral from 1861 until his death in 1907. There were other members of the family who attained the ages of 90, 81 and 77.

WHEN GERMANY WILL FEEL THE PINCH.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN'S VIEWS.

Sir Edward H. Holden, chairman and managing director of the London City and Midland Bank, at the annual general meeting of the shareholders at the Cannon-street Hotel on Jan. 29, threw an interesting light on the financial position of Germany.

Dealing with the German method of financing the war, Sir Edward pointed out that the Reichsbank financed the German mobilisation for from four to six weeks, so that by the end of August, with the war and the other demands, the total discounts and loans of the Reichsbank amounted to about 243 millions, and the total notes issues to about 212 millions. By this time the pressure on the Bank was becoming too great, the War Loan was issued, and a sum of about 223 millions, partly on bonds and partly on Treasury notes, was raised. By the end of the year the whole of the loan was paid up, and the debt to the Reichsbank discharged. At the end of December the Reichsbank, on the basis of its gold, was able to issue a further 200 millions sterling of notes.

AN EVIL DAY TO COME.

The money for financing the war would, therefore, be obtained again from the Bank until the pressure became too great, when a new loan of 250 millions sterling, which had already been sanctioned, would be issued. The operations of the war and mortgage banks would again take place, new loans would be created, new securities and new properties would be pledged, when the loan was taken up, and the Reichsbank would a second time be paid off. This would carry on the war for another six months, and would bring them up to June, when no doubt the Reichsbank would, once more be required to provide funds. New loans would be issued and further properties would be pledged, so they might expect an evil day by and by, when this huge pledging would have to be paid off, and heavy depreciations must inevitably result.

The question arose: How often could the operation be repeated? The cost of war to Germany was somewhere about two millions per day, so that by the end of twelve months there would have been a drain on the people either of liquid resources or securities properties or produce, amounting to over 700 millions sterling.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

"In my opinion," Sir Edward Holden added, "it is necessary for us to make up our minds that there will be no cessation of this war on account of the gold position in Germany, at all events, within 12 months—and it may be longer. But, remember, I do not say that there might not be a cessation of hostilities for other reasons. If I might venture an opinion, I should say that the weak spot will first show itself in Austria-Hungary. That is where we shall see the war begin to break down."

As to the financial position of Austria-Hungary, even if she pledged her properties and securities as Germany had done, and found sufficient gold to pay for the balance of her imports, one had difficulty in coming to the conclusion that she would be able to continue the war for any great length of time unless she received financial assistance from Germany.

The country, Sir Edward added, had been fortunate during the crisis in having Mr. Lloyd George, who was ably assisted by Lord Reading, at the Treasury. He did not think it was possible to find any two men who could have steered the country so well through the crisis. Referring to the complaint of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that some bankers had not done their duty, he quoted an assurance from Lord Reading to the effect that the Chancellor certainly had not their bank or any of its branches in mind when he made reference to banks which were not carrying out the agreement with him to give assistance to traders. (Applause.)

KAISER EXPLAINS "KULTUR."

NOTHING TO DO WITH CIVILISATION.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Herr Ludwig Gangnoter, who is the Kaiser's special journalistic confidant states in the Munich "Neueste Nachrichten" that even in moments of the greatest excitement the Kaiser never loses control of his tongue. "Regarding a certain calumny," says Herr Ganghofer, "I heard his Majesty say, 'That is strong, but fortunately the truth is in the long run always the more prudent and the quicker.'

"Chivalrous conduct to his own particular enemies rejoices him. Regarding Great Britain I have never heard from the Kaiser a single intemperate word uttered in anger. To a representative of a neutral State the Kasier said:

'You are a sportsman. If in a race all the weaker competitors fall out and only two of the strongest horses contest for victory, have you ever seen the jockey of the horse dropping behind whipping the jockey on the better horse?' The sportsman shook his head and the Kaiser continued: 'Why does England whip us and not his own lazy mare?'

"The followig is another of the Emperor's remarks:—

"Many who, judging us by outward appearances, terms us barbarians do not seem to know the great difference between civilisation and *Kultur*. *Great Britain is the most highly civilised nation. One perceives that fact in the drawing-room. but to possess Kultur means to have the deepest conscientiousness and the highest morality. My Germans possess that.*

"'When people abroad say I intend to found a world-empire that is pure nonsense, but in the moralty, conscientiousness and industry of the German dwells that conquering power which will open the world to him.'"

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THE BEGINNINGS OF THE WAR.

AUSTRIAN RED BOOK REVELATIONS.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S REFUSAL OF RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

According to a telegram from Vienna the Austro-Hungarian Government has published a Red Book containing 69 documents, dated from June 29 to August 24.

On July 22, Baron Giesl, the Austrian Minister, was charged to hand the famous Note to the Serbian Government.

When Count Szapary, the Austrian Ambassador, presented a copy to M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter interrupted him, saying: "I know it is a question of a pretext for making war on Serbia." The Ambassador replied that Austria only wanted to protect her country against a revolutionary movement. After a five hours' Cabinet Council, M. Sazonoff received the German Ambassador and told him the affair was a European one, and Russia could not regard with indifference an eventual intention of Austria to devour Serbia.

The Red Book further describes the development of the dispute and the attempts made during the last hours to localise it.

On July 27, Count Berchtold authorised Count Szapary to inform M. Sazonoff that so long as the war was localised between Austria and Serbia, Austria contemplated no territorial gains, and to tell him confidentially in regard to the participation of Austrian officials in the investigation of the great Serbian movement that the Austrian Government only intended a co-operation similar to that of the Russian detective department in Paris.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S REFUSAL.

On July 28 M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador, communicated to Count Berchtold a proposal of M. Sazonoff to instruct the Austrian Ambassador in Petrograd to continue the exchange of views in reference to the Austrian demands on Serbia. Count Berchtold refused. On the same day the British Ambassador called on Count Berchtold. On the remark of the Ambassador that the Serbian answer seemed to offer a basis for an understanding, Count Berchtold replied that European peace could not be preserved if the Great Powers placed themselves behind Serbia.

On July 28 Count Berchtold instructed M. Szogyeny, the Austrian Ambassador, to hand to the Berlin Cabinet for urgent consideration a proposal to intimate to Russia that mobilisation in four Russian military frontier districts was equivalent to a threat to Austria, and if it were carried out far-reaching military counter-measures would be taken in Austria and Germany.

Meanwhile the German Ambassador in Vienna conveyed information that Sir Edward Grey had addressed to the German Government a request to use its influence with the Vienna Cabinet with a view to inducing it to consider the Serbian answer either as satisfactory or as a basis for discussions between the Cabinets. The proposal was remitted to the Austrian Cabinet and Count Berchtold replied on July 29 that the reservations Serbia had made in her reply impaired the value of the concessions she had made. The proceedings of Austria were exclusively directed against Serbia, the feeling towards Russia was a thoroughly friendly one, and Austria welcomed the influence of Russia in view of the localisation of the war.

MOBILISATION NO MENACE.

On July 29 M. Sazonoff, made some remarks to the Austrian Ambassador about the unwillingness of Austria to discuss matters, and the continued mobilisation directed against Russia.

Count Szapary replied that the Serbian conflict was "indisputable," but Austria was still willing to come into touch with Petrograd in regard to Austrian and Russian interests. The mobilisation of the Southern Army Corps, he said, meant no menace to Russia. At the same interview, M. Sazonoff informed the Ambassador of the rather extensive mobilisation, and of the readiness of the troops if Russian Balkan interests were endangered, but their concentration was harmless.

M. Sschebeko informed M. Tschirshky of the mobilisation adding that Russia's honour as a great Power was offended.

On July 30, Count Berchtold telegraphed to Count Szapary that he was willing to explain every point raised in M. Sozonoff's Note, and to make the questions concerning Austro-Russian relations the subject of confidential and friendly deliberations.

On July 30, Sir Edward Grey told Prince Lichnowsky that he had learned from M. Sazonoff that after the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia, he was no longer in a position to negotiate direct with Austria, and that M. Sazonoff would ask England to mediate, provided hostilities were provisionally suspended.

Count Berchtold on July, 31, through Count Szoegyeny declared his willingness to consider Sir E. Grey's proposal to mediate between Austria and Serbia in spite of the Russian mobilisation, provided that military action against Serbia were provisionally continued, and the Russian mobilisation stopped. However, on July 31 came the news that the general mobilisation of the whole Russian army and navy had been ordered that morning.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

"WE WILL DEFEND OUR FREEDOM."

The President of the Swiss Confederation is the symbol of a democracy so perfect that the man in the street is not quite sure who the President is, writes "The Times" correspondent at Berne. He knows that he is one of a council of seven, and that he is elected for one year, and that is all. In the Federal Palace, the Berne Westminster and Downing-street, the anonymity is almost as complete. Officers pass and repass in the corridors—one of the signs, like the waiting military motor-cars at the door, of mobilization—but this does not change the spirit simple and civilian, of the interior.

M. Motta, chief of State for this year, is a man of early middle life. He is the best type of Swiss a lawyer by profession whose limpid French seems to express culture as well as candour. Nor could one doubt for a moment the sincerity of his speech. Speaking on the Swiss position in the war, M. Motta was anxious to remove the impression that it was coloured, dominated by the existence of the German speaking Cantons, more numerous than the French. "Of course," he said, "we have our private sympathies, which incline us one way or the other, and there is the language tie—though here we are greatly attached to our Bernese *patois*—but I would have you believe the Swiss are essentially just and impartial, they look at the war objectively.

"We have good will towards all the nations Need I say that we respect and esteem England? Have you not found that you are well received? There is no antagonistic feeling against anyone. Our neutrality is imposed upon us by our position, a neutrality that is threefold in its effets, for it is political, financial, and economic. Italy, France, Germany, Austria, are our neighbours; we send them goods, and we receive supplies from them in return."

THE SWISS ARMY.

We then talked of the Army, of that wonderful little Army which, at this moment, is watching the snowy passes of the Alps. Two years ago it is said to have impressed the Kaiser on manoeuvres; perhaps for the reason he has refrained to pass that way. Outside, in the slippery streets, over which the luges of red-capped children passed with shouts of glee, I had seen something of the preparations; the men steel-like and stolid, marching by, the officers, stiff and martial-looking, saluting right and left under the quaint arcades of this charming city. Coloured photographs of corps commanders adorned the windows and seemed to find a ready sale. These things pointed in the same direction. Switzerland, posted on her crests, was watching the issue of the terrific struggle in the plains.

UNITY OF OPINION.

"We must defend our neutrality," the President said, "our 600 years of freedom. There is not a single man in the country who thinks differently. I am an Italian-Swiss, one of the least numerous of our nationalities, but there is only one voice here as elsewhere—only one voice from Ticino to Geneva. That we shall defend our neutrality is proved by the great expenditure on our Army; otherwise it would be the height of folly."

SPANISH PREMIER ON NEUTRALITY.

REBUFF TO GERMAN AGENTS IN SPAIN.

The following passage occurs in a recent speech delivered by Senor Dato, the Spanish Premier, on the Naval Bases Bill in the Cortes:—

"I think, or rather I fear, that we often forget what a truly exceptional, delicate, difficult, and dangerous situation it is in which we find ourselves. We may congratulate ourselves that the neutrality of Spain has been recognized and respected by all the belligerents. But that is not enough. That neutrality, if the House will allow me to say so, must express itself in something more than official acts and words. These acts will fail of their effects if the country does not fulfil with sufficient exactness and promptitude the duties which our position of neutrality, imposes upon all of us, and anything that expresses sympathy with one or other of the belligerents, anything that takes the form of practical encouragement, however it may be expressed, that, gentlemen, is calculated to hamper the action of the Government, because, believe me, when you give tangible proofs of sympathy with a belligerent nation you are, by that very act, giving proofs of the contrary to the nations with which it is at war. And if we wish to reciprocate the straightforwardness and the loyalty with which all the belligerents have respected, and are respecting, the situation in which this country finds itself, it is necessary that we be united in our purpose.

The above remarks were apparently called forth by the indiscreet behaviour of certain sections of Spanish society on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday, when in consequence of the activity of German agents and sympathizers, it is said that 10,000 cards and telegrams conveying good wishes were received at the German Embassy.

WHY AMERICA SHOULD JOIN THE ALLIES.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S REASONS.

ENFORCING THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS.

The ex-President of the United States believes that it is the duty of a powerful civilised State not to condone a great crime against civilisation, but to take an active part in fighting the criminals. In a little book published by Messrs. Pearson he sums up the reasons "Why America should Join the Allies."

Mr. Roosevelt's point of view is that when the United States, under his Presidency, signed the Hague Conventions, he supposed that signature was binding on the United States:—

"To make this guarantee worth anything it was, of course, necessary actively to enforce it against any Power breaking the Convention or acting against its clear purpose. . . . I authorised the signature of the United States to these Conventions. They forbid the violation of neutral territory; and of course the subjugation of unoffending neutral nations as Belgium has been subjugated. They forbid such destruction as that inflicted on Louvain, Dinant, and other towns in Belgium, the burning of their priceless public libraries and wonderful halls and churches, and the destruction of cathedrals such as that at Rheims. They forbid the infliction of heavy pecuniary penalties and the taking of severe punitive measures at the expense of civilian populations. They forbid the bombardment of course the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes—of unfortified cities and of cities whose defences were not at the moment attacked. All of these offences have been committed by Germany.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF SIGNATURES.

"I took the action I did in directing these Conventions to be signed on the theory and with the belief that the United States intended to live up to its obligations, and that our people understood that living up to solemn obligations, like any other serious performance of duty, meant willingness to make effort and to incur risks. If I had for one moment supposed that signing these Hague Conventions meant literally nothing whatever beyond the expression of a pious wish which any Power was at liberty to disregard with impunity in accordance with the dictation of self-interest, I would certainly not have committed the United States to be a party to such a mischievous farce.

"To violate these conventions, to violate neutrality treaties as Germany has done in the case of Belgium, is a dreadful wrong. It represents the gravest kind of international wrongdoing. But it is really not quite so contemptible, it does not show such short-sighted and timid inefficiency, and above all such selfish indifference to the cause of permanent and righteous peace as has been shown by the United States in refusing to fulfill its solemn obligations by taking whatever action was necessary in order to clear our skirts from the guilt of tame acquiescence in a wrong which we had solemly undertaken to oppose."

A WORLD LEAGUE OF PEACE.

Fear for her own safety, Mr. Roosevelt thinks, drove Germany to commit the crime she has committed in Belgium, and, that being so

"The only effective way to free it from this fear is to have outside nations like the United States in good faith undertake the obligation to defend Germany's honour and territorial integrity if attacked exactly as they would defend the honour and territorial integrity of Belgium, or of France, Russia, or England, or any other well-behaved civilised Power if attacked.

"This can only be achieved by some such world league of peace as that which I advocate. Most important of all, it can only be achieved by the willingness and ability of great free Powers to put might back of right, to make their protest against wrong-doing effective by, if necessary, punishing the wrong-doer."

MEANWHILE—PREPARE FOR WAR.

Mr. Roosevelt advocates an international tribunal of civilised Powers, who must mutually guarantee the territorial integrity of each nation. All other matters arising in dispute between these nations would be settled by the international court. Each nation would guarantee to use its military force against any nation which defied the decrees of the tribunal or violated the rights which were laid down as belonging fundamentally to each State. He himself admits the difficulties of this scheme, but believes that it would bring international peace into the region of practical statesmanship. At present he sees that it belongs to the realm of speculation, and he warns his countrymen of the dangers of a blind pacifiism:—

"At present the essential thing for each self-respecting, liberty-loving nation to do is to put itself in a position to defend its own rights. Recently President Wilson in his Message to Congress has announced that we are in no danger, and ex-President Taft has stated that the awakening of interest in our defences indicates "mild hysteria." If during the last ten years England's attitude towards preparedness for war and the upbuilding of her navy had been determined by statesmanship such as is set forth in these utterances of President Wilson, the island would now be trampled into bloody mire as Belgium has been trampled."

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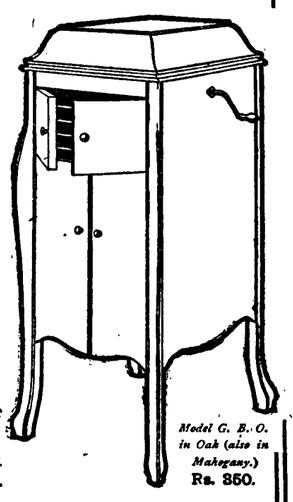

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attend the performance at the America-India Cinema.

Wilson College Literary Society: Lecture on "The Limitations of Democracy," by Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc., Bar.-at-Law, College Hall, Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Corporation's Dinner to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Grain Merchants' Association, Election of Trustee of the Port, Musjid Bunder Road, 5-40 p.m.

Caledonia Merrymakers' Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Fund, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.,

Maharastra Natak Mandali, performance of "Sawai Madhavrao," Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAR. 4.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" and meeting, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Diocesan Council Meeting.

Signor Scrinzi's Concert in aid of Belgian Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Public Meeting of Condolence on the death of the late Mr. Gokhale, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 8.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, general meeting, Government House, 5 p.m,

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7 and 9-45..

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

(The charge for all such notices is Rs. 2. A remittance must accompany the announcement).

BIRTHS.

GODBER—On the 24th February, at 51, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. John Godber, Domestic Chaplain to the Metropolitan, of a daughter.

BELL—At Gangtok, Sikkim, on the 19th February 1915, the wife of C. A. Bell, I.C.S., of a daughter.

STEEN—At Glasgow, on the 20th February 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Steen, R. & K. Railway, Sitapur, a son.

SILVER WEDDING.

D'CRUZ—BEGBIE—On February 26th, 1890, at Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Harrington, John Richard D'Cruz, Superintendent, Ballygunge D. V. S., Calcutta Corporation, to Nina Eliza, eldest daughter of late Capt. W. M. Begbie, I. G. S. N. Co., Ld. (English papers please copy.)

MARRIAGES.

LUCAS—HARRISON—On the 18th February, at Cuttack, by the Rev. R. J. Grundy, Thomas Riley Lucas of Swallowfieldshere, Guildford, England, to Florentia Wilhelmina Harrison, M.D., of Bhubaneswar, Puri, Orissa. (Madras papers please copy.)

O'CONNOR—GORDON—On 25th February, 1915, in Calcutta, by the Rev. G. H. Hook, Josph Aloysius O'Connor, E. B. State Railway, to Ethel Mary Gordon.

DEATHS.

SOARES.—March 1st, at her residence, Old Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon, Maria Tryphena, the dearly beloved wife of Alexander Soares, of Messrs. Vincent Soares and Co. Very deeply regretted. Funeral leaves at 5-30 p.m. to-day for Sewree. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

FORBES—Killed in action in France, about the 19th February, 1915. Lieutenant Donald Keith Forbes, 1st Suffolk, age 23, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Forbes, Amraoti Camp, Berar.

SMITH—On the morning of the 25th February, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, John Derrick Smith, son of the late Thomas S. Smith, of the City Press, aged 23 years, 10 months and 14 days.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. P. Lane and the Officers the band of the 98th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of Music at Chowpatty Bandstand this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—

March—"Bells of London" .....K. Keppell.
Intermezzo—"Love in Idleness".....A. Macbeth.
Selection—"The Girl in the Taxi"...J. Gilbert.
Valse—"Nights of Gladness".....C. Ancliffe.
Song—"If I built a World for you"...Lehmann.
Selection—"The Arcadians".....L. Monckton.
March—"Its a Long, Long Way to Tipperary" .....S. Douglas.
Cake Walk—"Czk Czk" .....T. W. Thurban.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Private telegrams will now be accepted for Querneh. The rates are the same as to Basrah viz., Rs. 1-5 per word.

BAI ASHABAI CHARITABLE DESPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this hospital during February was 2,233. Out of these 854 were males, 1,183 females and 196 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 79.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the Society will be held at Hirabag to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express its sense of heartfelt sorrow at the most lamentable and untimely death of the Hon. Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., under the presidency of Mr. S. G. Welinkar, B.A., LL. B. The meeting is open to the public.

WIRELESS WORKMAN INJURED.

Startled by a sudden electric shock while driving the rotary motor of a wireless machine on Butcher's Island on Sunday evening, Abdul Rahim Ismail got too close to the motor, his shirt caught in the spokes, and he was dragged forward.

Mr. Trott, the military mechanic, saw the accident and at once stopped the machine, but Ismail had sustained several injuries to his body and right arm, and fell uncouscious. He was treated at Butcher's Island by the surgeon and was afterwards sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday touching the death of Mahadu Rana, a railway labourer, aged 26.

The evidence showed that the deceased and another labourer named Anna were walking along the railway lines yesterday from Byculla to Mazagon. At Wari Bunder Anna crossed the lines from down to up and told the deceased to be careful as a train from Kurla was approaching. Just after the train had passed, the deceased attempted to cross the line, when a light engine came up from the opposite direction. The driver, on seeing the deceased, whistled and tried to pull up but before the engine could be stopped, the deceased received a knock on the head and was thrown into a gutter by the side of the railway track. He succumbed to his injuries shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The fifty-first annual general meeting of the members of the Catholic Library, Cavel Street, was held in the Library Hall on Sunday morning. The reports given by the Secretary and Treasurers were eminently satisfactory. The Rev. President, Father B. D'Monte, heartily congratulated the institution on a year of financial prosperity, considering the loan in connection with the building, of which a small amount was yet left to be wiped off. The receipts for the year were over Rs. 2,000. He also expressed his satisfaction with the tone and spirit of the institution.

The committee for the current year is composed of President, Rev. B. D'Monte (chairman of the committee); Vice-President, Rev. D. Remedios; Secretary, J. P. St. Anne; Treasurer James D'Sylva; members, Rev. C. Fonseca, Frank Oliveira, F. A. Pereira, David Thompson, Anthony Almeida, Joseph Dias and Patrick Braganca; Auditor, Ignacio Dayas.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the names of the successful candidates presented for the Theoretical examination held in December, 1914, by St. Leonards' School of Music (Miss Schmuck's School centre).

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS TEACHER'S DIPLOMAS.

Art of Teaching.—Emmie Leech, 85 (Licentrate); Edith Dorothy Morgan, 75 (Licentrate); Annie Chick, 78 (Associate); Kathleen O'Shea, 71.

Rudiments.—Gulestan Bahadurji, 82; Annie Check, 76; Aimai Bilimoria, 75; Lizzie Benjamin, 72 (Certificated Pianist); Bapai Kapadia, 70 (Certificated Violinist); Ruth Rubins, 60.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Division.—Edna Florence Robinson, 81 (Hons.); Tehemina Framji Patel, 80 (Hons.)

Advanced Intermediate Division.—Shirin Ardeshir Bihmoria, 92 (Hons.).

Intermediate Division.—Coomi Dadiba Bilimoria, 91 (Hons.); Mona Ethel O'Keeffe, 85 (Hons.); Horence Emily Sanderson, 74 (Pass).

Advanced Junior Division.—Khosed Dadiba Bilimoria, 86 (Hons.).

Junior Division.—Lydia Maud Hilliard, 97 (Hons.); Frances Agnes Cowper, 95 (Hons.); Linda Amy Robinson, 93 (Hons.); Perin Y. Powalla, 85 (Hons.).

Preparatory Division.—Phyllis Benjamin, 91; Homai Y. Doctor, 89.

DEAR FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

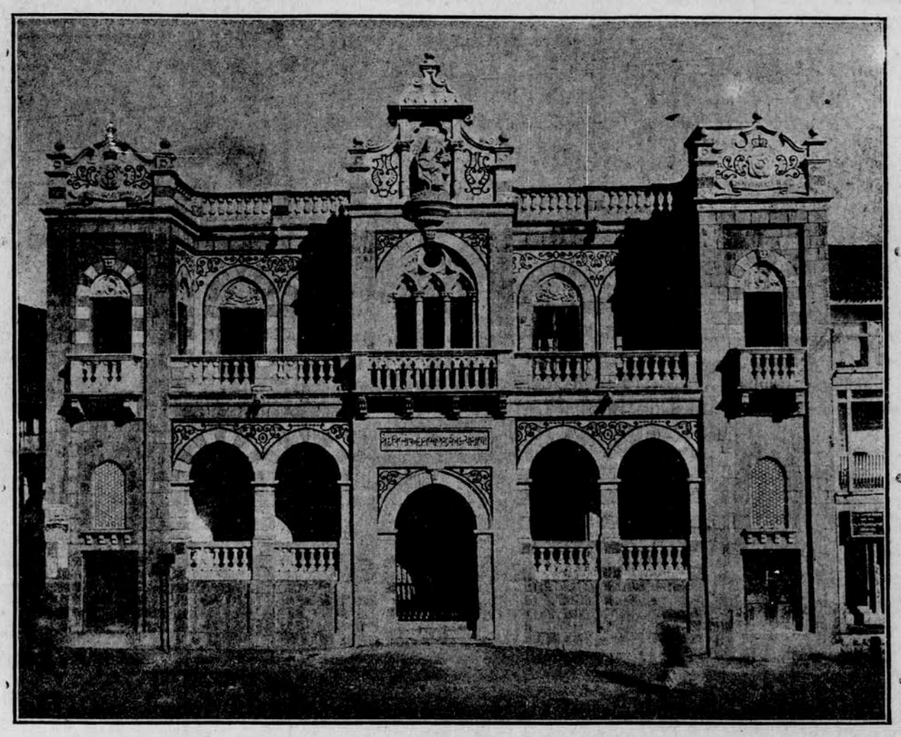
Sir,—One can understand why the price of wheat in India should have gone high, not less than 50 per cent since August last, but I am at a loss to know why such stuffs as chilly, "mirchi" and other spices also should become dearer. "Jira" we used to get at 10 annas per paili, now the rate is Rs: 2 per paili. Gram and other grains also have become dearer since the war. An enquiry into the causes of this phenomenon might prove beneficial. Also, if some generous citizen comes forward and has shops opened, like those we had in 1896-97, selling at fixed and cheap rates, he will be conferring a great boon on the poor.

We have been subjected to the dearness of prices since the last 14 years, but this year we have to suffer even as regards our daily necessaries. Whereas formerly on an average about Rs. 10 a month was sufficient for a poor man like myself, now we cannot do without Rs. 18 at the least.

Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

TRIBHOWANDAS BHANJI JAIN GIRLS' SCHOOL.



The opening ceremony was performed yesterday by Her Highness the Maharani Nand Kunvar Ba of Bhavanagar. The building has been built by the sons and brother of the late Mr. Tribhowandas Bhanji for the free education of Jain as well as other Hindu Girls.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

HOUSE SEARCHES CONTINUED.

SOME IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 1.

In connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector, Suresh Chunder Mookerjee yesterday the Calcutta Police and the C.I.D. have been engaged in searching a number of houses, particularly in the neighbourhood of Sukea Street and Wellesley Street. No arrest is reported but it is stated that some important papers throwing light on this and other recent cases were found at the search of the house No. 33, Wellesley Street.

The police orderly wounded in the Cornwallis Square outrage is still alive and seems likely to recover. The bullets extracted show that the weapons used were Mauser pistols.

LATER.

Further particulars regarding yesterday's political outrage go to show that one of the assassins of Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukherjee was recognised by Sub-Inspector Bun Behari Mukherjee who was with the deceased Inspector at the time of the outrage. It is said that of the four, who fired at the deceased Inspector, the first is a young man aged about 18 years. He is a political suspect and is suspected to have taken part in some of the recent political crimes. He comes from Eastern Bengal and was wanted in the recent motor bandit raid. He is believed to be an associate of Jatindra Nath Banerjee, the alleged murderer of the cloth-dealer Nerod at Jorabagan. It is suggested that all these acts were committed by the members of the same gang.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES.

STOLEN AMMUNITION RECOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

A police note states that the twenty-three thousand rounds of ammunition stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Co., last August, have been recovered as the result of the recent house searches.

MATUNGA AND MAHIM RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

The residents of Matunga and Mahim have addressed a letter to the President and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation protesting against the continued closing of the road between the two Matunga stations for vehicular traffic by the G. I. P. Railway Company since the last eight or ten months. Being the only way for vehicular traffic, to go to Mahim from Matunga, the residents of both these places are put to great inconvenience owing to the action of the Railway Company. Some time back, in reply to protests from residents, the Collector of Bombay had given his decision that the Railway Company ought to provide a foot bridge between the two stations, as also a 60ft. wide road for vehicular traffic before the Company closed up the existing road. But this has not been done. After several representations to the Company and the Collector of Bombay, the residents of the two suburbs have now approached the Corporation for redress.

LATE RAO SAHEB G. H. HARDIKAR.

Late Rao Saheb G. H. Hardikar, Government Pleader, Nasik died of apoplexy on Friday last at about 11 p.m. He was arguing a case in the First Class Sub-Judg's Court when he had a sudden fit of apoplexy. He was removed to the Civil Hospital where he died. His funeral was largely attended, Mr. Boyd, the District Judge being present. The personal distinction of Rao Saheb was bestowed upon Mr. Hardikar on the last New Year's day, in roognition of his services as Government Pleader and President of the Municipality.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Three of the singles played yesterday were won by wide margins, but the other and the one in the doubtles were very close.

At the start of their match it looked as though Lele and Saraf were going to run away with Bhadkamkar and Wagle. The former pair ran up to the net, and found Wagle in particular right off his game Subsquently, however, Wagle improved wonderfully and his wristy back-hand shots were very effective, Bhadkamkar was also in good form, his lobs being excellent and his cross shots puzzling. Lele and Saraf went off a good deal after the first their over-head shots always safe, but they failed to take advantage of many palpable openings. In the first the latter won the first four games, lost two but went out after that. The next saw Bhadkamkar and Wagle win the first three, then lose two and run out with the last three. They went on and won the first three of the next, but the others drew level. Each won one, then they went to match with the last two.

The chief game in the singles was the one between Kemble and N. Navroji. In previous notes as it has been remarked how the latter has come on since last year, but he now won far more decisively than would have been expected. He plays a very attractive game indeed, and was much more versatile in his strokes than his opponent. If he keeps up this form be will be the hardest one Rangarao has to beat. What makes the severity of Kemble's defeat bad is that he himself was by no means right off his game. Naoroji won the first four games, then alternate ones took him to set. In the next Kemble won the first only to see Naoroji run away will the next six.

Gunjikar and Pearcey replayed and again it was a very close thing, Pearcey won the first two and led at 4-3, but from here Gunjikar went out. The next saw him take the first five, Pearcey doing well and also take five in succession, when his opponent ran out with the next two.

Modi had little trouble with Hamer on the score. He was very quick about the court and in trying to evade him Hamer was unlucky to just pace outside the court. Modi took the first five games of the first set and three of the second. He led at 5-1, and, after lossing two, won the match.

Modak also beat Karve by a wide margin. The first was event to two-all, then Modak won two and went out with the last two.

The following were the results:—

Bhadkamkar and Wagle beat Lele and Saraf, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.
Gunjikar beat Pearcey, 6-4, 7-5.
N. Naoroji beat Kemble, 6-2, 6-1.
Modi beat Hamer, 6-1, 6-3.
Modak beat Karve, 6-3, 6-0.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

England and Kemble v. Bagshawe and Barraclough on court No. 1.
Jackson and Yates v. N. Navroji and Bottlewalla on court No. 2.
Rangarao v. Ghandi on court No. 5.
J. Naoroji and Engineer v. Bunbury and Calvocoressi on court No. 6.

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Engineer v. England.
J. Navroji v. M. F. Nicholson.
Calvocoressi v. Pant.
N. Naoroji v. Gunjikar.
Bunbury v. W. Reid.

PONY PAPER-CHASE CUP.

WIN FOR MR. LAMOND WALKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The "Pony Paperchase" Cup here this morning over four and a half miles of fairly stiff country was won easily by Mr. E. Lamond Walker on "Money Down" in 15 min. 23 sec. The official order was Mr. Lamond Walker on "Money Down" 11-2 (first). Mr. Roddick on Lord Dasher 10-7 (second), Mr. Deakin on "Scarborough" 11-5 (third), and Mr. Steuart on "Plumage" 12-7 (fourth). Mr. Tanner on "Cartridge" 11-8 did not compete in the course.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTREES.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b aus g Soultline, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl or br e m Corridor, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch nth am m Santa Barbara, 4 years.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0.
Mr. Gussy's g a h Sweden, 13-3.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. J. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington, 13-2½.

THE THANA PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Necklet, 13-3½, 4 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Lotus, 14-0, 4 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Anaz, 13-1½, aged.
Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Rahee, 4 years.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor, 4 years.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Minimax, 4 years.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Partner, 3 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3, aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Bharucha's g a h Old China, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 3 years.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia, 6 years.
Mr. Pilleum's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Hoosain Aboo's g a h Magic, 4 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's ch a h Hannibal, 4 years.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's g a h Ringmaster, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's b a h Victory, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's g a h Paradox, 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Bay, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, 6 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Rag Time, 4 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Sphere, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. D. P. Batlibboy's b a h Nawag, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, 5 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 13-3½, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Ruby Fish, 13-2, 6 years.
Captain Amir Ahmed's g a h Pepul, 14-0, 6 years.
Major Prideaux's ch a h Modbury (late Berlin Girl), 4 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Aziz's g a h Hongkong, 13-3, 3 years.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, aged.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Gaiety, 13-3.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Pilgrim, 13-3½.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Golconda, 13-3½.
Messrs. Shaik Esmail and H. Jamsetjee's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Sardinia, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ch a h Beaver, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 14-0.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's b a h Fez, 13-3½.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Climax, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-2½.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's g a h Scots Grey, 14-0.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's g a h Nassau, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Cornwall, 14-0.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's g a h Brocade, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 13-3½.
Mr. A. W. Esa's b a h Roquelaure, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Lands End, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco, 13-2½.
Mr. Lamb's b a h Jabir, 14-0.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass's bl aus g First Venture, 5 years.
Mr. Gussy's b e g North, aged.
Mr. W. Priestley's br e m Katharos, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 5 years.
The above race is declared null and void.
Entries closed at 4 p.m. yesterday.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1914.

ENTRY.—Rs. 15 to close at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd March, with Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 4th March, 1915.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, at the Race Course, Mahalukhmi.

CALCUTTA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

END OF THE SEASON.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Calcutta racing season came to an end with the Eighth Extra meeting. The card was a long one consisting of eight events. Backers fared well, five favourites getting home. After the seventh race Audha was sold to Col. Smith for Rs. 1,750. The attendance was on a par. His Excellency the Governor graced the occasion with his presence.

The following are details:—

BALACLAVA HANDICAP.—1¼ miles.

Mr. Michall's BENOX, 12-0, Mr. Gilford ... 1
Mr. Durnford's SAVERNAKE, 11-0, Owner 2
Mr. Dowion's ARCHIE HALL, 11-10, Owner 3

Also ran:—Tylden, 12-10; Ahduk, 12-2; Phyllis, 12-8; Mozeeta, 10-7; Paddy, 10-7; Moolloon, 10-8, Bar, 10-11, Hughil, 10-0.

Totalizators paid win Rs. 130 and places Rs. 27, Rs. 39 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—4 to 2 Ahduk, 7 to 1 Benox, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Benox led from the start to the finish winning easily by 2½ lengths. One length between second and third.

Time:—2min. 22⅘secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—One mile.

Mr. Evers's MIDSAND, 10-3, Owner 1
Mr. Desoysa's METAMAC, 8-5, Quinn 2
Mr. Lauder's WINCHESTER, 9-4, Kuhn ... 3

Also ran:—Saltikoff, 7-0; Wayward and Wild, 9-8; Airman, 8-10; Lady Marchmint, 8-6.

Totalizators paid win Rs. 30 and places Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—Two's Midsand, 5 to 2 Winchester, fives Airman, sevens the rest.

The Race:—Airman and Lady Marchmint slipped out of the gate in front, Midsand being first a good few lengths off. A furlong from home Airman bumped Winchester. In the meantime Midsand came through the field and going the best at the finish won by 2 1-6 lengths. Metamac coming with great rush secured the second place by a neck.

Time:—1min. 42⅘secs.

BENGAL PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Evers' NAREB, 10-10, Owner 1
Mr. Bates' MASONIC, 9-4, Mr. Roddick. 2
Mr. Michall's RUST, 7-0, Lynch 3

Also ran:—Go On, 9-12; Village Girl, 8-2; May Kenley, 7-12; Simon's Light, 8-0; Winnie R., 7-1.

Totalizators paid win Rs. 37 and places Rs. 19, Rs. 34 and Rs. 34.

Betting:—Two's Nareb, fives Masonic and Go On, 7 to 2 May Kenby. Longer prices the rest.

The Race:—May Kenby led for a few strides. Then Village Girl assumed command, Rust, Nareb and Simons Light being in a bunch. Nareb then won by a neck, a head separating second and third.

Time:—1min. 3secs.

MEDIUM PONY PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Edwards' UGLY, 9-12, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Hunters' GIPSY KING, 9-11, McNeilage 2
Mr. Taylor's BABS, 9-2, Kuhn 3

Also ran:—Brief, 9-9, Post Entry, 7-12, Dark Lady, 7-11.

Totalizators paid win Rs. 49 and places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—4 to 6 Babs, threes Ugly, fours Brief, tens the rest.

The Race:—Post Entry led for the first three furlongs. Then Ugly went to the front and leading on won easily by 3½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 19⅕secs.

SPRING PLATE.—Six Furlongs.

Mr. Lakshnukanthraj's MRS. BORAMBIL, 8-12, Barker 1
Lt.-Col. Holmes and Mr. Shileton's FICKLE HUGH, 9-8, Quinn 2
Mr. Walker's SHIFTING SAND, 10-0, Mr. Roddick 3

Also Ran:—Decamp 7-3, Catch 10-10, Sequent 10-0, Tobique 9-12, Lararus 8-0, Lady Soris 7-10, Convent Girl 7-8, Gollen 7-3, Prince Charlie 7-0, Larkspur 7-0.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 159 and places Rs. 31, Rs. 29, Rs. 23.

Betting:—Tens Borambil, evens Tobique, sixes Shifting Sand, threes Larkspur, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—This was no race at all for as soon as the The Berrie flew up Borambil jumped and sailed away, winning very easily by 2 lengths. Fickle Hugh beat Shifting Sand who came with a late run by 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 16⅕ secs.

SPRINTERS' CONSOLATION HANDICAP. Division 1.—Six Furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's WATTEAU, 9-3, Quinn ... 1
Mr. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 8-6, Southall 2
Mr. Evers' HORPODAR, 8-7, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Rococo 9-12, Nuncio 9-11, Mahoney Boy 8-6.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 32 and places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—6 to 4 Watteau, threes Horpodan and Sugar Loaf, sixes Rococo, tens the rest.

The Race:—Horpodar and Watteau raced together for the greater portion of the journey. Then Watteau forged ahead. Sugar Loaf challenged him near the stands but was beaten by ¾ length, ¼ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15¼ secs.

SPRINTERS' CONSOLATION HANDICAP. Division 2.—Six Furlongs.

Mr. Ferguson's AUDLIA, 8-4, Kuhn 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAY KENLEY, 8-1, Bloss 2
Mr. Scott's UPGUARDS, 7-8, Lynch 3

Also Ran:—Anemone 8-13, Maxina 9-12, I. E. 9-7, Spook 9-4.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 24 and places Rs. 14, Rs. 33 and Rs. 21.

Betting:—Evens Audlia, fours I. E., fives Maxina, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Upguards led for half the journey. Then Audlia took it up and stalling off a challenge from May Kenley won by 1½ lengths ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

LONG DISTANCE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—1½ Miles.

Mr. Norton's BREAK-O-DAY, 8-8, Melsom 1
Ms. Evers' AFFLUENCE, 8-7, Owner 2
Messrs. Butler and Roddick's ST. BOBS, 7-1, Lynch 3

Also Ran:—Dumbmari 9-0, Shrewlon 7-8, Mighty Atom 7-1, Scotch Plaid 9-12.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 37 and places Rs. 14, Rs. 13, Rs. 22.

Betting:—5 to 2 Break-o-Day, threes Affluence and Scotch Plaid, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Break-o-Day led from start to finish and won by ¾ length, being under whip for the last half mile; head between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 10¼ secs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 2, 1915.

THE FORCING OF THE DARDANELLES.

After a long delay the Anglo-French squadron have at last inflicted severe damage on the first forts of the Dardanelles and are now bombarding their way up to Gallipoli where the Straits open out on the Marmora. Although it is now wellnigh four months since we have been at war with Enver Pasha's junta, this is the first serious attempt which has been made to take the Ottoman capital, and, moreover, in this connection it is worthy of note, for diplomatic purposes, to recall the fact that no encroachment on Ottoman territory north of Port Said was until now undertaken. It is not difficult to conjecture the reasons which dictated the passivity of the Anglo-French blockading squadrons in the Aegean and the patrols of the Syrian coast. It was obviously desired by Great Britain and France, that Turkey should be given an opportunity to review the fiasco of her operations on the Shat-el-Arab and the Nile and the severe blows suffered by her armies in the Caucasus and withdraw from a war which is doomed in all cases, to put it most optimistically, to take from her sway some of her richest provinces.

Unfortunately the débacles which have attended the Turkish arms, both in the Caucasus, in Egypt and Mesopotamia have not been sufficiently potent to counteract the insidious influence of the Kaiser's agents at Stamboul, and the only solution to the problem lies in bringing this unhappy country to its senses by a blow at the capital. There are not wanting certain significant signs of the activities of that Turkish party, which previous to the bombardment of Odessa, solidly worked for neutrality, and bearing in mind the anarchial temper, which from the earliest times has been the main factor of Ottoman policy, it is not difficult to lend some credence to the rumours of plot and counterplot in high places which occasionally reach our ears. It may be that when Gallipoli lies astern of the British and French ships and Stamboul is *in extremis* the hands of this party will become strengthened and a compromise arrived at before it is too late. It is perhaps not out of place to mention here that Moslem opinion in the British Empire will be less perturbed by an occupation of the Bhosphorous by an Anglo-French force, naval or military, rather than by any other; and since we have ever reiterated that, after all, our dispute has not been with the Ottoman race as a whole but with their alien tyrants and native dupes, the mere fact that Britain and France were first in the breach would lend their voice an additional weight when the time comes to discuss the future status of the world's fairest and most desired city. This last is an aspect of the case of which we in India cannot afford to lose sight. We would wish to emphasise an all important fact to which the sentiment of a great and loyal section of the Indian community in these trying times looks for consolation and political inspiration. The point is this. That, though Great Britain has entered into a solemn compact with her gallant Allies not to end this war or make any peace overtures or terms without consultation with them, yet so unique and isolated is the position of the King-Emperor of India in all his diplomatic relations with Moslem States, that in all questions affecting them his voice should have the first and foremost place and be raised, irrespective of any obligations in Europe, in the interests of that community whose unalterable devotion and firm loyalty to the Throne in the greatest crisis in British history has marked them out for special consideration in all these matters, which must profoundly affect their most cherished feelings of religious sentiment and *amour propre*.

From the military point of view the forcing of the Dardanelles must have three very important results. Firstly, it will open the way for the Russian grain ships lying idle in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and this will have a considerable effect on prevailing economic conditions, as the huge produce of Russia is relied upon in times of peace by most of the western European nations. Secondly, the fact that the Turkish capital is occupied by an Anglo-French squadron will precipitate the action of Roumania and qualify that of the Bulgars, and thus much of the tangle in the Balkans will vanish and it may be that, after all, this may do more to hasten the end of the war than anything else. Thirdly, and this is most important, the opening up of the Straits will pave the way for the despatch, if necessary, of a large British expeditionary force, released from Egypt, by the enemy's collapse which must follow the capture or surrender of his capital, or, his appeal for terms, to the shores of Montenegro, to assist the Serbians in an advance into Austria-Hungary. Though this appears to-day to be mere conjecture, a glance at the map brings it within the horizon of possibility. With their capital invested or occupied, their advance on Egypt frustrated, their campaign in Mesopotamia an Olympiad of disasters and a potent force hurling them backwards from Erzeroum and Trebizond, the Turks cannot but cry *pax*, shoot their betrayers and lay down their arms. From that moment not one soldier more than the ordinary army of occupation will be needed on the Nile and the large force concentrated there will be free for service where greater activities will be their meed.

We are in any case on the eve of great events, for the mighty Stamboul, incomparable in romance and history, is within sight of her fate. The long talked-of invasion is to-day getting near a *fait accompli* and glancing back at the threats of the past hurled at the Turk we cannot but recall the well-known saying: If the Ottoman Empire had not existed, it would have been necessary to create it. When the Tsar of Russia at Tilsit asked Napoleon for Constantinople, the latter replied: "Give you Constantinople! Never, for that is the Empire of the world." Such sayings may appear platitudes to-day but they have a significant ring nevertheless, and are worthy of weighty consideration even in these times. Lord Hardinge expressed the opinion a few weeks ago that whatever happened Islam would emerge from this war as potent a world force as ever. There is some consolation in that, if the Viceroy meant, to include, as we may presume he did, the survival of the dignity and prestige of that Islamic State which Moslems have for so many centuries regarded as the stronghold and champion of their faith.

THE CHANCELLOR'S APPEAL.

We are rejoiced that somebody of importance in England, and that no less a person than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had the courage to warn the British public against that misplaced complacency of which we complained in these columns only a few days ago. And it is, perhaps, not a curious but an expected coincidence, that Mr. Lloyd George should have expressed his warning in very similar language to that which we used, and should, like ourselves, have made a special reference to the tendency to suppose that the Navy is going to do everything for us. "My only complaint against the Navy," said the Chancellor, "is that it prevents people in Britain from realising that we are waging the most serious war in history," and not only that but the splendid work it is doing, unfortunately, encourages a certain class of people, who prefer to repose in a state of comfortable optimism, to believe that, whether the armies of the Allies succeed or not in defeating the Teutonic forces on land, the Navy will, in any case, bring about a termination of the war. That, as we said the other day, is a dangerous and even a fatal attitude. We cannot afford to relax a single effort in a single department of this war,—more, we cannot afford to forego a single effort that it is possible to make and, though the process of strangulation by the Navy is undoubtedly in being, it would be folly to suppose that that fact relieves us of the necessity of putting forth all the force of which the Empire is capable in other directions. It is the feeling of complacency, "the rust of a nation,"—which has been encouraged by the irrational optimism of a section of the press, that enables employers and workmen at such a crisis in the Empire's history to be quarrelling over a farthing an hour and thus impeding the production of that equipment, which, as Mr. Lloyd George says, is a greater need than the need of men. Great Britain is training men quicker than she can supply them with equipment and French reserves are also waiting for equipment. It is intolerable that in such circumstances the manufacture of arms, ammunition, clothing etc., should be delayed because employers and employees cannot settle a trifling difference, and men in certain trades are doing so well that they can afford to stand off a day or more in the week and spend their self-bestowed holidays in the public-houses. Government should certainly have the power to say whether the extra farthing should be given or not, and as regards the evil of the lure of the drink, the sooner they put into execution the great powers they possess the better. Mr. Lloyd George's warning, which the study even of a censored press is enough to tell us was badly needed, comes none too soon and it is to be hoped his appeal to the patriotism of workers and employers and the public at large will have beneficial results.

Notes of the Day.

The Dacia and the German "Blockade."

One of the most brilliant diplomatic strokes that has been achieved during the war is the sending of a French cruiser to seek and capture the Dacia, the vessel whose fate threatened to become a real source of trouble between Great Britain and the United States. President Wilson's Government will now have to commence the controversy all over again with the French Government instead of Great Britain, and the high expectations of Germany that the capture of the Dacia by the British would precipitate an Anglo-American crisis are dashed to the ground. Not less galling to Germany must be the sudden cutting-off of an important source of supplies from Norway, Norwegian exporters having decided that it is better to lose this trade than to run the risk of losing their ships either by submarines or floating mines. In the meanwhile the "blockade" of Great Britain seems to be suffering an interregnum. If the German submarines continue to be as unsuccessful as they have been during the last few days, they will not be able to maintain the one per cent. of British losses which was their proud achievement during the first week.

Norway's Sympathy.

Although Norwegian traders have hitherto conducted a brisk trade with Germany and taken full advantage of the opportunities offered by the war, as indeed is natural, it is no secret that Norwegian sympathies are overwhelmingly in favour of the Allies. During mail week a remarkable speech was delivered by M. Konow, the former Premier of Norway, who said that he saw no reason why Neutrals should conceal their sentiments in discussing the great questions raised by the war, and declared that to the best of his belief the sympathies of all classes in Norway were entirely with England and France. "For a thousand years," he is reported to have said, "the Norwegians have been a seafaring people having communications above all with the West and being under the influence of Western civilisation. The foreigners who first visited our country were Englishmen, and a million Norwegians living abroad use English as their only foreign language. What would Norway's mercantile marine be worth if Great Britain's harbours were not open to the Norwegian flag as to her own? Among our 80,000 sailors a great number have been in the English service and speak English, and every man among them has learnt by experience all over the world that where the English flag flies it means that law, humanity, justice and order are present." M. Konow's speech, it is said, was received with great enthusiasm. Swedish sympathies, on the other hand, continue to be largely pro-German.

Profitable Irrigation.

The recently issued Report on Irrigation works in the Punjab shows that the total capital outlay on productive irrigation works was Rs. 18.31 crores, of which the Native States contributed to the extent of Rs. 1.53. The gross receipts showed an increase this year, the figures being Rs. 3.66 crores for 1913-14 and Rs. 3.45 crores for 1912-13, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 97.61 and 96.06 lakhs respectively. There was a considerable increase in the net receipts: for 1913-14 the Government made a profit of Rs. 2.68 crores as against Rs. 2.49 in the year previous, which shows that the Irrigation Department is a sound one financially and more than pays its way, as we have often pointed out in these columns. In the case of the Lower Chenab Canal, which irrigated an area of 22,45,598 acres, the net revenue was more than 42.15 per cent. on the capital outlay. No Government official, even in his wildest dreams of filling the State Treasury, can ever have thought of such a splendid return, yet, strange to say, the Government is always chary of spending more money on irrigation. In the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal again the revenue increased from 5.65 per cent. to 21.75 per cent. in a single year. It is not known what means the Government employs to secure such an exorbitant return on a moderate capital outlay, but some explanation is needed to enlighten the public. It is to be hoped that the burden of taxation is not too high.

"The Local Self-Government Gazette."

The monthly periodical which is being published from Madras under this name fills a distinct gap in journalism in this country. One or two fitful attempts to start a journal of exclusively municipal topics have been made of late years but have ended in failure, mainly owing to lack of ability to provide the reader with really interesting and useful information on the progress of local self-government in India and abroad. The Madras "Gazette" however, is being conducted on admirable lines and at last we have a journal of the type of "Public Health," "The Municipal Journal" and other standard publications in England. The Madras periodical has been started under favourable auspices, at a time when the lectures of Professor Geddes and the simultaneous activities of the various local Governments are arousing keen interest on all sides in matters municipal and sanitary. A glance at the contents of the February number of the journal will show the wide and varied outlook of the editors, Messrs. K. C. Desikachari and P. Durjaswami Aivanger, the former of whom, if we mistake not, is a member of the Madras Corporation, and a very astive member too.

Lightly Taxed Madras.

One of the important articles in the journal is that by Rao Bahadur A. V. Chetty, who deals with the very backward condition of the Madras Municipality in point of drainage and sanitation and urges resort to increased taxation to secure adequate funds to carry out improvements. Madras, he points out, is very lightly taxed, the incidence of taxation per head there being only Rs. 3-8-10, while the civic taxation in Calcutta and Bombay works out between Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 11, per head. The Madras Corporation appears to be very much handicapped by shortness of income the closing balance of 1913-14 being only Rs. 8,34,126. Mr. Chetty makes out a good case for enhancing some of the items of taxation, which are extremely low at present, so that several necessary measures of sanitary and other public welfare may be carried out without delay.

Unani Dispensaries in Hyderabad.

The Report of the working of the Unani dispensaries in the Nizam's Dominions shows that this ancient and indigenous system has still a strong hold on his Highness's subjects. There are twelve dispensaries in Hyderabad City alone, of which three are Government institutions and the rest are private and state-aided. During the past year as many as 793,380 persons are reported to have sought relief from these dispensaries. The Government dispensaries are reported to have treated 37,139 obstetric and 29,036 surgical cases during the year, testifying to the popularity of the Unani system even in this respect. It is worthy of note that the outlay on medicines reached only 3½ pies per head in the Government dispensaries. The Report mentions that there are also 22 Unani and 15 Ayurvedic dispensaries working in the districts, which receive equal support from the Durbar. His Highness' Government, it need hardly be said, liberally patronises several able and deserving individual and Unani and Ayurvedic practitioner in the State. If both the Unani and Ayurvedic systems have received scant support and respect from authorities in British India, in the Indian States they still get some encouragement.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy leaves Delhi to-day for Calcutta. The party accompanying His Excellency is the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, the Hon. A. Hardinge, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir James Duboulay, Colonel Maxwell, Sir J. Roberts, Major Mackenzie, Captain Brown and Captain Hasted.

His Highness the Aga Khan and his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner visit the Viceroy at Delhi this month.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables the death of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm Albert Ker of the Indian Medical Service.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your article this morning about the post of Official Assignee I am afraid you have done an injustice to Mr. Lang. You have based your remarks on the extracts that you quote from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. With great deference to the learned judge, I venture to say that in the observations made by him he has not fully appreciated the difficulty of the situation of the Official Assignee. In order correctly to judge of the matter, one must realise what position the Official Assignee occupies. He is the assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent and has to recover the assets for distribution among the creditors. He is really therefore in the position of trustee for the creditors. Now if one of the creditors moves him to take certain proceedings, by which the assets for distribution can be increased, and if that creditor puts him in funds for the purpose of instituting and carrying through those proceedings, and indemnifies him for any costs that he may be ordered to pay to the other side, how can he, the trustee when so moved by his *cite que trust*, take upon himself to decline to take action? Under the circumstances, if he declined to take action he may be open to the charge of neglecting his obvious duty. It is all very well to say that the Official Assignee, before he files a suit to recover assets at the instance of creditors, must be thoroughly satisfied upon good materials that there is a *prima facie* case, both in law and fact, but that would be I venture to think, putting upon him a duty which it is neither fair to him nor to the creditors, to put upon him. If the creditors, whose trustee he is, want the decision of the Court on the claim they make to certain property as assets of the insolvent in which they are entitled to share, and as a guarantee of their *bona fides* put the Official Assignee in funds, I venture to think, it would not be right or proper for the Official Assignee to himself sit in judgment over the claim and prevent the claim being made at all, by refusing to file a suit, because in his view the claim is unsustainable.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.
Bombay, 1st March.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

Etatistical data showing the expansion of the co-operative movement during the past year have been issued in book form by the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India. The following general summary by the "Indian Trade Journal" will be read with interest:—

The total number of societies has risen during the year to 15,673 as against 12,324 last year. There are 329 Central, 806 non-agricultural and 14,538 agricultural societies. It will be observed that agricultural societies have during the course of the year increased by 3,156. The total membership and working capital as they stand at the close of year are, respectively, 7,44,226 and Rs. 771½ lakhs.

In regard to receipts and disbursements it is noticed that, including the opening balance, the total receipts of the Central societies amount to Rs. 461¼ lakhs, while the total disbursements are estimated at Rs. 447¾lakhs, leaving a closing balance of about 13½ lakhs. The total income of the agricultural societies amount to Rs. 433 lakhs, as against an expenditure of Rs. 416½ lakhs. In the case of non-agricultural societies the total income of the year, including the opening balance, is Rs. 174½ lakhs which, after deducting all the disbursements, leaves a balance of nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs. Thus, taking all the societies together the net balance in hand at the end of the year, amounts to Rs. 35½ lakhs, which shows an advance in the operations of the societies as compared with 28 lakhs at the close of the last year.

The following are the profits resulting from the operations of the different classes of societies:—Central Societies, Rs. 6,38,577; Agricultural Societies, Rs. 15,21,486; non-Agricultural Societies, Rs. 3,86,696; total Rs. 25,46,759.

Carlyle lived before the days of the Wolff Press Bureau; but judging from a remark he dropped in conversation with Charles Eliot Norton the character of the German war news would not have surprised him. "I don't suppose a man was ever more weary of a task than I was of my 'Frederick the Great,'" he told Norton. "It was a good ten years' work, and from the beginning it was vexation of the spirit and weariness of the flesh. It was good hard drudgery—sifting mostly a monstrous accumulation of lies—and of the nations the German lies with the most scrupulosity and detail."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DRIVING BACK OF GERMANS.

DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STIRRING APPEAL.

The Russians since Feb. 22 have driven back the enemy twelve miles in certain sectors, the smallest advance being from two to three miles. Though the Germans are delivering counter-attacks with fresh reinforcements the Russian front on the whole advances considerably daily.

An official statement from Petrograd says the battle on the left bank of the Niemen, North of Grodno, is intensifying and has been carried far beyond the fortified works. The initiative in this battle has passed to the Russians.

The bombardment of the interior forts of the Dardanelles was resumed at noon on Saturday. The powder magazine at Meshori was blown up. The fleet at five in the evening reached the Caraphonia lighthouse near forts Kilidbahr and Tsanakale. The forts on the European side were silenced. There are 50,000 Turks on the European and 11,000 on the Asiatic side.

The latest phase of the operations in the Dardanelles is the most depressing effect in Germany, where the leaders are fully alive to the immensity of the issues at shake.

Mr. Lloyd George made a great speech at Bangor in which he urged Britons to leave nothing undone to achieve a triumphant peace at the earliest possible moment. He emphasised that Britain had raised the largest voluntary army in the world, and whereas the enemy could barely muster ten million men, the Allies could furnish twenty million. The Chancellor insisted that the need for arms was greater than for men, and appealed to employers, workmen and the public to see that the Allies had a sufficient equipment. Mr. Lloyd George frankly stated that the Government was not getting the assistance it had the right to expect from the workshops, and blamed industrial differences for creating a situation of peril over paltry pay disputes amounting to a farthing an hour.

In the West the Allies' successes continue and in addition to general progress along the whole front, substantial captures have been made here and there of lines of the enemy's trenches. The latest communiqué speaks of marked progress in Champagne.

KING VISITS THE GRAND FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

It is officially stated that the King has returned to London from a visit to a portion of the Grand Fleet.

DRIVING THE GERMANS BACK.

INITIATIVE PASSES TO RUSSIANS.

RUSSIANS PRESSING FORWARD.

VILLAGES TAKEN IN QUICK SUCCESSION.

GERMAN ATTACKS LACK STING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, March 1.

The guns and prisoners captured north of Grodno belong to the best German Army Corps, the Twenty-first, which was stationed in peace time on the French frontier but was recently transferred to East Prussia.

The initiative in the fighting north of Grodno has passed to the Russians. The Germans continue their attacks in the Edvabno-Bobr region, but these lack sting.

The Russian advance in some parts during the fighting at Prasnysz was very marked. Villages were taken in quick succession and from five hundred to eight hundred Germans captured in each.

The Germans in other sectors are delivering counter-attacks with fresh reinforcements, but though villages here are changing hands, the Russian front on the whole advances considerably daily.

German prisoners state that their units in many cases are inextricably tangled and that supplies and ammunition for the firing-line have ceased.

The Russians since February 22nd have driven back the enemy twelve miles in certain sectors, the smallest advance being from two to three miles, this being at the point where counter-attacks are frequent.

BATTLE OF THE NIEMEN INTENSIFYING.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, March, 1.

An official statement says, on the left bank of the Niemen, North of Grodno, the battle is intensifying and has been carried far beyond the fortified works. Attacks are being made on both sides of the hills and villages are changing hands.

The artillery action at Ossowiecs continues. The enemy was reinforced on Thursday night and re-entered Prasnysz. The battle lasted all Friday for the possession of the town, which we recaptured in the evening, the defenders surrendering.

We also made important progress in other sectors of the battle of Prasnysz, the enemy abandoning supplies and wounded. Altogether, we sent 5,458 prisoners to the rear on Friday night.

We badly defeated the Austrians in East Galicia. The Russians advanced from the Tchetchva valley on the Iassinovetz-Roznatoff front, through a dense forest impassable for artillery. The infantry were obliged to force a passage with the butt-ends of rifles and bayonets. We captured four thousand prisoners in this forest. The fight elsewhere is unchanged.

GERMAN BATTERY ANNIHILATED.

RUSSIAN CAPTAIN'S HEROIC FEAT.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.

Many heroic feats of arms were performed in the recent fighting. One captain gallantly led his detachment of armoured motor cars in the face of a devastating fire against a German battery which was hindering the Rusian offensive. The cars opened fire at twenty paces annihilating the Germans. The captain was killed.

The Russians recaptured Prasnysz after several days' fierce fighting. The booty captured was so extensive, that it has not yet been estimated.

The Russians are bearing the strain without complaining. Certain regiments are marching day and night. Their commanders report laconically that the enemy is retiring.

Since the beginning of the war General Brussiloff's army has captured 1,900 officers and 186,000 men.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES.

MARKED PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL AGAIN BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 28.

This afternoon's communiqué said:—We made important progress at the end of yesterday in Champagne, We carried two German works, one northward of Perthes, the other northward of Beau Sejour. We also gained ground between these points and captured two hundred prisoners. Over a thousand Germans have surrendered in the last ten days.

There have been lively artillery engagemnets on the heights of Meuse. We made some progress at Hartmans-weilerkopf. Belgian artillery demolished two of the enemy's work near Dixmude, Their infantry occupied a farm on the right bank of the Yser.

A Belgian aviator dropped bombs on the harbour station at Ostend. The Germans fired sixty shells into Rheims, thirty of them at the Cathedral.

ENEMY SHELLS SOISSONS.

LONG LINE OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, Feb. 28.

The evening communique says the German attack at Becourt, near Albert, was immediately checked.

The enemy threw two hundred shells into Soissons.

We made marked progress along the whole front in Champagne.

Our gains, yesterday, North-West and North of Beau-Sejour were two thousand metres of trenches. These were appreciably extended to-day. Two hundred dead Germans were found in one trench alone.

We captured in Argonne three hundred metres of trenches West of Boureuilles and reached the edge of the plateau of Vanquois.

A German attack on Chapelette, in the Vosges, was repulsed.

LADY HARDINGE HOSPITAL.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

There are three hundred patients in the Lady Hardinge Hospital, under charge of ten retired Indian Medical officers. Among those who recently visited the hospital on a tour of inspection were Sir William Holderness, Lord George Hamilton, Lady Lonsdowne and Lady Minto, General Gaselee, Sir Herbert Jekyll, Sir Claude Macdonald and Sir John Stanley.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL BROOKE CHAMBERS

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The death is announced of Major-General Brooke Chambers.

GERMAN MOVE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC MOTIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says a conviction seems to have established itself in well-informed military circles that the German aggressive from East Prussia was actuated mainly by political and economic motives.

It is believed that the German Chief Command hoped to raise the spirits of the German population by a dramatic success enabling them to say that the German soil was clear of the Russians and at the same time to increase as much possible the area available for sowing crops.

THE DARDANELLES.

BOMBARDMENT OF INNER FORTS RESUMED.

DISPOSITION OF TURKISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 1.

From the accounts of the bombardment of the Dardanelles in the Greek papers it appears that fort Intepe was destroyed.

While the British squadron advanced five miles up the Straits, the French squadron cruised between the two, destroyed the entrance forts and prevented the enemy's attempts to repair them.

The bombardment of the interior forts was resumed at noon on Saturday. The powder magazine at Meshori was blown up.

The fleet at five in the evening reached the Carophonia lighthouse near forts Kilidbahr and Tsanakale.

The forts on the European side were silenced. There are fifty thousand Turks on the European and eleven thousand on the Asiatic side.

600 WOUNDED BROUGHT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A telegram from Sofia says that six hundred wounded have been brought to Constantinople as a result of the first bombardment of the Dardanelles.

MOST DEPRESSING EFFECT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The latest phase of the operations in the Dardanelles is the most depressing effect in Germany, where the leaders are fully alive to the immensity of the issues at stake.

ITALY AND NEUTRALITY.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI DENIES PLOTTING CHARGE.

The Italian ex-Premier, Signor Giolitti, has been accused of plotting to overthrow the Cabinet with the object of averting intervention.

The "Tribuna" publishes a letter written by Signor Giolitti on Jan. 2, with a view to setting things right.

Signor Giolitti, writing to a friend, deplores the facility with which legends are formed, and says that he knows Prince Von Bulow, and esteems his generous character and friendship for Italy. He admits having visited him here, but declares that the conversation was purely academical, and that Italy's attitude was not touched upon. He adds tha this adhesion to the party of absolute neutrality is another legend, since he considers that war, though a misfortune, is necessary when the country's honour and interests are at stake.

Signor Giolitti says that it would be a mistake to plunge Italy into war simply out of sentimental regard for other people. It is possible that Italy may obtain certain advantages without intervention, but the decision as regards Italy's attitude belongs properly to the Government only, which he supports. Hence, he declares that the rumour of his plotting to bring about a crisis is unfounded.

The ex-Premier's letter is commented upon unfavourably by the Press, and sensational developments are expected at the reopening of Parliament a fortnight hence. The fact that Signor Giolitti, while professing to support the Salandra Cabinet, declares that Italy can reap advantages from the present situation without intervention, implies his approval of Von Bulow's efforts to avert intervention, and justifies the suspicion that he aims at a return to power to uphold the neutrality policy. The pro-German Press is naturally jubilant, but Signor Giolitti's letter is severely condemned in the independent journals, which point out that Italy's absolute neutrality will lead to a dangerous isolation.

The number of Berlin families of German soldiers the members of which are being supported, is continually increasing. In December the number was 82,000, and in that month a sum of about three and a half million marks was paid to them. As a result of the increase the amount of thirty million marks estimated for that purpose in 1915 will have to be increased.

INDUSTRIAL DIFFERENCES.

CHANCELLOR'S STIRRING APPEAL.

ARMS MORE NECESSARY THAN MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Lloyd George in a great speech at Bangor said he was always convinced that the Allies would be victorious, but victory would not be secured without a long struggle. He urged Britons to leave nothing undone to achieve a triumphant peace at the earliest possible moment. The Allies had an overwhelming preponderance of men, natural resources and accessibility to markets, but above all the Allies' cause had moral strength. A nation could not endure, that had the crime of Belgium on its soul.

GERMANY'S BRIGANDAGE.

Mr. Lloyd George in a eulogy of Russia said, Russia was essentially a peaceful country. The Grand Duke Nicholas was the best friend peace ever had. Germany made the quarrel with the same quiet deliberation as she made a new dye. It was the purest piece of brigandage in history.

BRITAIN'S IMMENSE RESOURCES.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that Britain had raised the largest voluntary army in the world. It ought to be larger still. The Allies could muster twenty million men; their enemies barely ten million. The need for arms, however, was greater than for men. Consequently he appealed to employers, workmen and the public to see that the Allies had a sufficient equipment. "We have every reason for confidence, but none for complacency. Complacency is the rust of a nation."

LIVES IMPERILLED FOR A FARTHING AN HOUR.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, frankly stated, that the Government was not getting the assistance it had the right to expect from the workshops. Industrial troubles were inevitable, but at a time like this it was intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperilled for the sake of a farthing an hour. Government should have the power to settle industrial differences. The Chancellor mentioned that a small minority of men in armament works refused to work a full week. This was mostly due to the lure of drink. Government had great powers to deal with drink and meant to use them, moderately and discreetly, but fearlessly. (Cheers.)

THE POWER OF THE NAVY.

He had one complaint against the Navy. It prevented people in Britain from realising that we were waging the most serious war in history. He concluded:—"We are fighting the worst elements in Germany. If defeated, we should become the vassals of a Germany talking through, the raucous voice of Krupps and whose science would be harnessed to the chariot of destruction."

THE SHIPPING WAR.

AMERICA'S PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

It is stated on good authority here that the latest American Notes propose, firstly, that the previous rule respecting neutral shipments of conditional contraband destined for civilians shall remain unaltered; secondly, the removal of all floating mines, except those protecting coast defences and harbours; thirdly, that pilots be provided to guide neutrals through such mine-fields.

DISASTER TO A GERMAN SUBMARINE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Christiania states that a piece of wreckage driven ashore near Christiansund appears to indicate a disaster to the German submarine U9.

SINKING OF THE BLUCHER.

A FURNACE OF SHELL FIRE.

VIVID STORIES OF THE LAST SCENES.

The article printed below was written by a correspondent of "The Times" who has had the opportunity of talking with many of the wounded from the German cruiser Blucher, which was sunk in the recent engagement in the North Sea:—

The fight began at 9 o'clock (German time) precisely. The stoker said so, and he knew because he heard the first shot as he went on duty. The British ships were away on the horizon, some 15 or 16 kilometres distant, when they started to fire. Shots came slowly at first. They fell ahead and over, raising vast columns of water; now they fell astern and short. The British guns were ranging. Those deadly water spouts crept nearer and nearer. The men on deck watched them with a strange fascination. Soon one pitched close to the ship and a vast watery pillar, a hundred metres high one of them affirmed, fell lashing on the deck. The range had been found. *Dann aber ging's los!*

A DARKNESS THAT COULD BE FELT.

Now the shells came thick and fast with a horrible droning hum. At once they did terrible execution. The electric plant was soon destroyed, and the ship plunged in a darkness that could be felt. "You could not see your hand before your nose," said one. Down below decks there was horror and confusion, mingled with gasping shouts and moans as the shells plunged through the decks. It was only later, when the range shortened, that their trajectory flattened and they tore holes in the ship's sides and raked her decks. At first they came dropping from the sky. They penetrated the decks. They bored their way even to the stokehold. The coal in the bunkers was set on fire. Since the bunkers were half empty the fire burned merrily. In the engine-room a shell licked up the oil and sprayed it around in flames of blue and green, searring its victims and blazing where it fell. Men huddled together in dark compartments, but the shells sought them out, and there death had a rich harvest.

The terrific air-pressure resulting from explosion in a confined space, left a deep impression on the minds of the men of the Blucher. The air, it would seem, roars through every opening and tears its way through every weak spot. All loose or insecure fittings are transformed into moving instruments of destruction. Open doors bang to, and jamb—and closed iron doors bend outward like tinplates, and through it all the bodies of men are whirled about like dead leaves in a winter blast, to be battered to death against the iron walls.

There were shuddering horrors, intensified by the darkness or semi-gloom. As one poor wretch was passing through a trap-door a shell burst near him. He was exactly half-way through. The trap-door closed with a terrific snap. In one of the engine-rooms—it was the room where the high velocity engines for ventilation and forced draught were at work—men were picked up by that terrible *Luft-druck*, like the whirl-drift at a street corner, and tossed to a horrible death amidst the machinery. There were other horrors too fearful to recount.

ONE CONTINUOUS EXPLOSION.

If it was appalling below deck, it was more than appalling above. The Blucher was under the fire of so many ships. Even the little destroyers peppered her. "It was one continuous explosion" said a gunner. The ship heeled over as the broadsides struck her, then righted herself, rocking like a cradle. Gun crews were so destroyed that stokers had to be requisitioned to carry ammunition. Men lay flat for safety. The decks presented a tangled mass of scrap iron. In one casemate, the only one, as they thought, undestroyed, two men continued to serve their gun. They fired it as the ship listed, adapting the elevation to the new situation. Yet through it all some never despaired of their lives. Others from the beginning gave themselves up as lost. The disaster came upon them so suddenly that few had time to anticipate their plight or to realize it when it came.

The Blucher had run her course. She was lagging lame, and with the steering gear gone was beginning slowly to circle. It was seen that she was doomed. The bell that rang the men to church parade each Sunday was tolled, those who were able assembled on deck helping as well as they could their wounded comrades. Some had to creep out through shot holes. They gathered in groups on deck awaiting the end. Cheers were given for the Blucher, and three more for the Kaiser. "Die Wacht am Rheim" was sung, and permission given to leave the ship. But some of them had already gone. The British ships were now silent, but their torpedoes had done their deadly work. A cruiser and destroyers were at hand to rescue the survivors. The wounded Blucher settled down, turned wearily over, and disappeared in a swirl of water.

RECENT PORTUGUESE CRISIS.

STORY OF THE ROYALIST "COUP D' ETAT."

AN ARMY WITHOUT OFFICERS.

The events in Portugal which led to the resignation of Dr. Affonso Costa's Government and the appointment of a military and naval Cabinet as a means of solving the recent crisis and calming the Army and Navy there, are told in the following despatch, dated Jan. 21, from the Lisbon correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Extraordinary events are rapidly following on each other in Portugal. Trouble was prophesied as soon as Dr. Affonso Costa's party came into office. The denunciation by spies attached to secret societies of officers accused of Royalist opinions recommenced, and many of these were transferred from their regiments to other provincial garrison towns.

This and the fact of a Democratic officer in Parliament presenting a motion that henceforth all officers against whom there were "moral proofs" of having Royalist tendencies should be transferred or obliged to resign from the Army aroused great indignation in all military circles, resulting in the present crisis.

The facts are as follows: The officers of nearly all the garrison of Lisbon resolved to present a protest to the Minister of War, General Cerveira de Albuquerque, demanding that the officers who had been transferred from their regiments should be allowed to return to them.

This being refused, it was resolved that on Wednesday a delegation in the name of all the officers of the Lisbon garrison should proceed in full uniform, to the Belem Palace and demand from President Arriaga that he should enforce the resignation of the Minister for War.

At 9. a.m. a deputation of twenty-five officers of the 2nd Cavalry left their barracks for that purpose. Their way was barred by the colonel of the 4th Cavalry, accompanied by three other officers and strong cavalry forces. Asked where they were going the officers replied, "To fulfil our word of honour." The colonel then told them they must consider themselves under arrest and they all handed over their swords, the three officers who accompanied the colonel doing the same.

Meanwhile in the 5th Infantry barracks the officers placed their commanding officer under arrest and were preparing to leave their barracks when they were ordered to consider themselves under arrest. The same occurred in other regiments, all the officers desisting—according to a prearranged plan—from going to Belem and handing over their swords. Over seventy officers were conveyed to warships.

ROYALISTS BLAMED.

After a Ministerial Council of many hours an official note was given to the Press attributing the movement to Royalist manoeuvres and stating that several Royalist chiefs had crossed the frontier.

On the following day, after the publication of the note, the storm began. All the regiments of Lisbon and the provinces have been and are at the time of writing sending in collective representations to the War Office indignantly protesting against the Ministerial note, asserting that the military movement was purely one of protest against the transference of officers, to uphold the honour of the Army, and in no wise of a political nature.

These protests were signed by the officers of all the regiments who added that they had given up their swords and would consider themselves under arrest until their comrades were released and the transferred officers reinstated in their regiments.

The 16th Infantry and others went "en masse" to the War Office to-day to give up their swords. Representations to the same effect have been pouring in at the War Office all day from the provincial garrisons. The soldiers and corporals of the 5th Infantry have informed the Government that they will accept no substitutes for their officers, whose release they demand. The entire garrison of Oporto joined to-day.

This afternoon Senhor Machado dos Santos, "the founder of the Republic," as he is called after an interview at Belem with the President, went to the Admiralty to give up his sword, and soon after all the revolutionary naval officers who took part in the revolution followed his example.

Lastly, the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Army, Major-General Martin de Carvalho, and the Naval Minister handed over their swords at the War Office, considering themselves under arrest with the rest of the Army and Navy.

The result is that the entire Portuguese Army and Navy has placed itself under arrest. By its passive resistance the Government is placed in a most difficult position, and it will be forced either to release the officers arrested and now on board warships or resign. The latter course will, indeed, be a bitter pill to Dr. Affonso Costa's party, as it will mean that he will not be in office for the general election, which he has planned for March.

The military schools joined the movement, and all the students have been sent home and the schools closed.

U21'S PREVIOUS EXPLOITS.

The German submarine U 21, has made a name for herself in the war as a destroyer of small steamers. On November 23 she sank the British ship Malachite and on November 26 the British ship Primo, both near Havre.

The U 21 was also the submarine which torpedoed the light cruiser Pathfinder in the North Sea on September 25.

THE TWO COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD.

Reproduced from the "Sphere."—Drawn by Christopher Clark.

General Joffre and General Sir John French.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. A. Trewman, Middlesex.
Capt. L. Fort, East Kents.
Lieut. J. E. G. Brown, Berkshires.
Lieut. W. Coulter, 5th Lancers.
Capt. P. W. Fraser.
Lieut. W. D. Nicholson, Camerons.
Sec.-Lieut. Frost, West Kents.
Lieut. J. W. N. Gordon, Black Watch Territorials.
Sec.-Lieut. H. Heatly, Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. W. Archer, East Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Burbury, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. B. Tollemache, Coldstreams.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR.

Capt. C. K. Hutchison, attached Coldstreams.

LATER.

WOUNDED.

Sec.-Lieut. L. Crook, West Surreys.
Capt. J. Trimble, East Yorks.
Sec.-Lieut. R. B. Upton, Berkshires.
Capt. A. Wedderburn, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. W. W. Arnold, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. H. Brownlow, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. K. Cave, Engineers.
Lieut. G. Chree, Royal Scots.
Lieut. H. N. Davies, Lieut. R. Elsdale and Sec.-Lieut. C. H. Humphreys, all Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. H. Infeld, 12th County London Regiment.
Sec.-Lieut. W. Jenkins, Northumberlands.
Capt. H. Kaulbach, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. G. P. Legard, Northumberlands.
Sec.-Lieut. H. Mackintosh, South Staffs.
Major C. L. Porter, East Kents.
Capt. R. A. Ray, Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. E. Spink, Shropshires.
Capt. A. V. Stokes, 4th Hussars.
Lieut. A. C. Whitehorne, Welsh Regiment.
Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut. H. Worthing, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Lieut. E. Douglas, Welsh Regt.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. R. M. Ross, Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. E. Streetell, East Kents.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. B. Asprey, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant S. Barr, Ninth Reserve Cavalry Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain G. Thompson, Connaught Rangers.
Lieutenant L. H. Fraser, Middlesex Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. P. M. Anderson, Royal Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. M. C. Rogers, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Cumming, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. B. Posford, Army Service Corps.

LONDON, March 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Sec.-Lieut. R. Mayberry, Royal Scots.
Major E. S. Sandys, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. P. Wort, East Kents.
Capt. W. B. Bell, 12th Lancers.
Lieut. D. G. Davidson, Camerons.
Capt. C. C. Dickens, 13th London Regiment.
Capt. C. V. Molony, West Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. H. L. Slingsby, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Sec.-Lieut. M. D. Wilson, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Capt. W. Neilson, 4th Hussars.

NOW REPORTED NOT MISSING.

Lieut. K. Williams, Northumberlands.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

ATTACK BY EIGHT MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 1.

Information has been reached Delhi reporting an attack by eight Moplahs on Mr. C. A. Innes, C. S., officiating District Magistrate, Malabar.

Mr. Innes narrowly escaped.

So far as known the cause is purely local.

THE CITY OF MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, March 1.

Hopes are now entertained of refloating the stranded liner City of Mysore. It seems that the fourth engineer and another hand are killed by the bursting of the steam pipe.

THE QUTB MINAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The skilful artisans of Northern India have given us many an exquisite clay model, replete with rich decorative detail, of the mausoleums, masjids, palaces and such other architectural buildings of India. Their model of the beautiful Taj Mahal of Agra, which is perhaps the best example of Saracenic architecture, is famous and popular for the faithful copy of its original. Will any of your readers be so good as to kindly say whether he has come across a similar miniature model of the famous Qutb Minar of Delhi?

It is satisfactory to note with regard to this "highest column in the world" (Elphinstone, History of India, Lon: 1905, p. 367) that the name, by which this huge edifice is generally known now comes to be regarded as not referring to Qutbuddin Aibeg, the celebrated founder of the Slave Dynasty of India (A.D. 1206-1288) and the first Mahomedan Emperor of Delhi but to the saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, who flourished in the reign of Sultan Altamish, the son-in-law and successor of Sultan Qutbuddin (vide *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* Ed. by Dr. J. Horovity, Ph. D., Cal., 1914, p. 33).—Yours, etc.

R. N. MUNSHI.

Bombay, 28th February.

As a New Year gift to the world, Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of the great Russian writer, announces that her father's published works are now free to all to print and sell. It would be wise, however, for any publisher inclined to take advantage of the offer to wait and see whether Count Tolstoy's widow agrees to the release of the copyrights. The mother and daughter have been fighting out the question of the ownership of the works in the Law Courts. Countess Alexandra Tolstoy does not say in her letter announcing the gift whether her mother consents to it.

AGA KHAN "WEEK" AT HYDERABAD

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 28.

His Highness the Aga Khan spent a week at Hyderabad as the guest of H. H. the Nizam, and left on Saturday morning for Bombay, accompanied by his cousin, Aga Shah Rook Shah. The visit was a memorable one. In the first place, it was the first occasion, on which an Aga Khan appeared on Hyderabad soil, and in the second place, the visit sealed the tie of friendship which had previously existed between the Nizam and the Aga Khan. The visit was without any political significance and H. H. the Nizam spared no efforts to make H. H. the Aga Khan comfortable. A programme almost worthy of a viceregal visit had been drawn up. The Aga Khan and his cousin arrived on Tuesday evening, and were met on arrival by the Nizam's deputation consisting of Nawab Faridoon Jung and Nawab Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, A. D. C., to Highness and were motored to Bushir Baugh where H. H. the Aga Khan stayed as the guest of H. H. the Nizam. From that hour a series of entertainments in honour of the Aga Khan began. The same night H. H. the Aga Khan and Aga Shah Rookh Shah dined with the Nizam at "King Koti." This suburban palace was also the rendezvous by two subsequent dinners at which many Nobles were present to meet the Aga Khan. His Highness the Nizam's hospitality extended to breakfasts at Falaknama, Chow Mahala and Mulkapet, a tea party in the Eden Gardens where it was more than a pleasure to see the young Princes, a cheeta hunt, sports on the Fatteh maidan, and a cruiser on the Mir Alum Lake. In addition to this, Colonel Pinhey, the Resident gave an official dinner at the Residency in honour of H. H. the Aga Khan at which H. H. the Nizam and Staff, the Residency Staff, General Lock commanding the Secunderabad Brigade, Sir Brian Egerton, Colonel and Lady Flora Poore, Mr. F. C. Crawford, Mr. Barnett and other Europeans of distinction were present. Although the Residency dinner was described as "official," no post-prandial oratory occurred. Colonel Pinhey also visited the Aga Khan at Bushir Baugh and so did the Nizam. His Highness was "At Home" at the Fatteh Maidan sports, and almost the whole of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Society were charmed with his hospitality. Colonel and Mrs. Pinhey, the Misses Pinhey, Major and Mrs. Minchin, H. H. the Aga Khan, and H.H. the Nizam formed an illustrious group as they watched the different events which were of a most interesting character. There was an abundance of tent-pegging and a camel elephant race was full of inspiration. Finally, H. H. the Nizam entertained H. H. the Aga Khan at a private farewell dinner on Friday, and the next morning the Aga Khan left for Bombay with happy memories of his visit to Hyderabad.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

We continue to receive messages from all parts of the country, regarding meetings held to mourn the death of Mr. Gokhale.

Public meetings were held at Malgeon, Karwar, Nasik and Ahmednagar on sunday when resolutions recording the deep sense of irreparable loss sustained by the country by the sudden and premature death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and conveying messages of condolence to the hereaved family and the Servants of India Society were unanimously passed. Similiar resolutions have been adopted also by the Madras Presidency Moslem League.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN GERMANY.

NEW FORMED VIRTUE IN SIMPLE LIFE

One might almost be led to believe from reading the latest German papers that the food restrictions placed on the people were not, after all, a matter of necessity, but rather the results of a medical decision, arrived at in order to cure the country of ills that follow over-eating, writes M. G.F. Steward "The Daily News and Leader," correspondent of Rotterdam.

The hunger-cure is almost openly preached. The simple life, and the mortifying of the flesh by eating only sufficient to keep body and soul together, are actually enjoined, and the former hard-eating German is now told that to have a really good meal is an act of treason to the Fatherland.

REGULATIONS NOT TOO LATE.

Here are some extracts from a remarkable article by Georg Gothein, in the "Vossische Zeitung":

When a country finds itself, as Germany is now, to a certain extent a sort of beleaguered fortress, the commissariat must be regulated and under one control. The previous regulations were not enough. Discerning people recommended soon after the war began that entire stocks should be under the absolute control of the State. This has been put into execution very late, but not too late, if it be carried out energetically and with precision.

It is well known to doctors that most people eat more than is necessary for them, and that far more illnesses are caused from eating too much than from eating too little. There is an old proverb. "The glutton is not born, but made." In this matter self-discipline must be practised by all classes of the nation, and everybody ought to be pleased, because by practising it they will become more healthy.

In these days it is the duty of everynoe not to eat more than he needs for the maintenance of his bodily strength. Whoever stuffs his belly is guilty of treason against his country.

SOLDIERS INCLUDED.

The writer goes on to suggest that even the gifts of food sent to the soldiers should be restricted, and adds: "Economically we can win through if every class of the nation does its duty." The straits to which the nation is put may be imagined from the fact that the "Berliner Tageblatt" announces that there has been a meeting in Berlin to consider the Government plan by which two hundred million marks are to be spent in the purchase of pigs, which are to be killed and turned into preserved meat, in order to save the grain which would be necessary for feeding them.

A correspondent writes as follows from Italy:—"Everything points to Italy soon joining in on the side of the Allies. We have barracks near us on either side, and I never saw the soldiers being so hard drilled as they have been this winter, and higher grade Officers are superintending the exercises. Clothing, shoes, munitions, and foods of various kinds have been ordered to be ready by the 1st February! The fighting will be on the mountainous frontier, and the later it can be began the better, for climatic reasons. I expect it in February or beginning of March at the very latest. My coachman has had some of his horses requisitioned as to be wanted.'"

Sir Salter Pyne, formerly engineer to the Amir, has become a Lieutenant in the new Infantry Battalion.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS' JOY.

NEWS OF THE FALKLANDS NAVAL VICTORY.

LETTERS FROM SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

The pleasure which the naval victory at the Falkland Islands gave to those members of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition who were in a position to receive the news is reflected in the following letter from Mr. Ernest Wild, who is with the party in the Aurora, which is to establish a base on the Ross Sea. Writing from Taroona Quarantine Station, Tasmania, on December 21, he says:—

"What glorious news all in one day. Hooray! First, Rupe (a friend) engaged, brave man; second, Stan (another friend) wounded and better again; third, four German ships sunk in the Atlantic. Stan is a lucky chap, isn't he? Here have I been about twenty years in the Navy, waiting to have a scrap, and then when one comes along I am going right away from it, while he seems to have just joined the Army and goes right away into one. Lucky chap!

"I see the Germans have been bombarding Scarbrough and Whitby. What brutes they are! I wouldn't have any mercy on them if I had anything to do with it.

"The Aurora came into Hobart yesterday morning, and is leaving to-morrow, so I expect we shall have a nice Christmas at sea. We are going to call in at Macquarie Island on the way down. I went up to Hobart this morning and went on board the Aurora. She is full up with stores, upper deck as well. Then we are going to have fifty live sheep and twenty-five dogs up there as well, so we shall be pretty well packed."

GIANT WHALES.

Mr. Frank Wild, who is second in command of the main section of the expedition in the Endurance writes from South Georgia, a barren island in the Atlantic Ocean. 800 miles E.S.E. of the Falkland Islands, on December 1:—

"We had a very good run down here from Buenos Ayres and arrived in ten days. The only industry here is whaling. The harbour we are in—King Edward's Cove, Cumberland Bay—is a very cosy land-locked harbour, and is by far the best in the island, but the stench is awful. All the people in this station are Norwegians except the Customs officer and the policeman, who are English. For miles around the beach is inches thick in awful sticky fat, and piles of bones and decomposed carcases are all over the place. When the whales are brought in they are hauled up on a slip, the blubber peeled off them, and then they are hove back into the sea. Since we have been here fifty whales have been treated in this way, and all those carcases, in various stages of decomposition, are floating round the harbour. These whales average about fifty tons in weight, many of them being over 100 tons.

"When we first arrived here we landed all the dogs and tethered them on the side of a peaty hill. Six of us landed to look after them, and as I chose the party you can bet we have had a pretty good time. The dogs have had a good deal of exercise and lots of whale meat (which is excellent eating, very like beef and much more tender) and have improved wonderfully. We have been living in the station hospital and have been very comfortable.

"The snow is melting off the land very quickly now, and where there was scarcely any bare land to be seen when we came there is now only snow in the valleys and on south faces. We, the dog party, have found time for a little excursion occasionally and visited some of the glaciers. There are three very fine ones within ten miles of us. There is fairly good fishing here; three of our party went out one day last week and caught 180 fish averaging over a foot in length in two hours and a half. There is a strong stream running close past our door, coming straight down from the snow-clad hills, beautiful clear pure water, but as you can imagine, jolly cold. One of my party, Dr. Macklin bathes in it every morning. It hurts me to watch him.

"We are leaving here either to-morrow or the day after, and this may be the last news you will have of us until we come north on the other side, as Shackleton has decided that if a suitable place can be fund he is going to winter the Endurance in the Antarctic. In that case nothing will be heard of any of us until the end of March and possibly some time in April, 1916."

TO TAKE THE FIELD IN APRIL.

The "Oceania," an Italian newspaper published in Sydney, declares on authority which it states to be beyond doubt that Italy will certainly take the field against Austria in April, striking for herself quite apart from any quarrel with her former ally, Germany. She will strike for her lost provinces in particular, and for the maintenance of the political position in general. She will strike for the liberation of Europe from German tyranny, since a Germanised Europe would be fatal to all liberal ideals, which Italy glories in sharing with the Western Powers.

The "Oceania" claims "the very highest sources" for this information.

SIX MONTHS OF WAR.

A RETROSPECT.

LORD SYDENHAM ON FAILURE OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

In a lengthy letter to "The Times" Lord Sydenham dwells on the utter failure of the Germans' offensive strategy during the last six months of the War.

The question, How do the Allies now stand? Has the progress of the war in six months been as great as was to be expected? present themselves to many minds, and it may be well to recall some past experience, writes Lord Sydenham.

In 1854, by reason of the distance separating the principal belligerents, the military operations had sacrcely begun in six months, and the battle of the Alma was fought a month later.

In the American Civil War, more than three years passed before the decisive operations against Richmond commenced. At the end of June, 1864, Lee at length fell back upon his entrenched positions, and a situation then arose which bears some resemblance to that of the present time. For more than nine months, Grant, with forces double those of Lee and with an incomparable superiority of equipment and means of supply, was engaged in trench warfare, while Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan in other military spheres were powerfully assisting his operations. Sheridan's victory at Five Forks on April 1, 1865, brought about the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond on the following day, and with it the end of the war.

In the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, the Allies, after severe fighting, were brought to a standstill before the improvised defences of an unknown Bulgarian village. In six months Todleben had only just completed the investment of Plevna, which did not fall till several weeks later.

In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, the battles of the Yalu, Kinchou, Telissu were fought in the first six months, and the investment of Port Arthur was completed; but the capture of this fortress, the occupation of Mukden and the battle of Tsushima were still four, six, and nine and a half months distant respectively.

Considering the vast range of the present conflict, from the coast of Flanders to the head of the Persian Gulf, from East Prussia to South Africa, involving an enormous aggregate of forces fighting simultaneously in nine different countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, could any greater progress towards a decision than that accomplished in the past six months resonably be expected? The unparalleled magnitude of the operations baffles the imagination, and the fierce trench warfare close at hand naturally tends to weaken our sense of perspective. Yet success or failure must depend upon the interaction of events spread over the many geographically distinct theatres of war, and it is only by viewing the operations on land and sea as a whole that we can arrive at a just estimate of the situation.

IN THE WEST.

In the West, it may seem that the Allies have been foiled. For them the clearing of France and Belgium is the first direct objective. They have so far failed to achieve more than local successes of no real strategic importance, and it may appear as if a definite deadlock had been reached. This view is superficial and misleading. The Allies have effectually ended the German offensive, are firmly holding the larger part of the German military strength on their long front, and are thus exercising a powerful influence over the whole Eastern campaign. The enemy has lost his opportunities of breaking through to Calais—assuming that any advantage could thus be won. The position of the Allies is steadily growing stronger in all respects, and their preponderance in artillery—a condition of first-class importance—is beginning to be felt. It is never wise to trust to the impressions conveyed by prisoners; but, beyond all doubt, the sense of moral superiority has passed to the Allied Forces. The German soldier has fought, and still fights, bravely; but, even if the strategic situation is a sealed book to him, he is perfectly conscious of tactical failure, and he has learned that his generals are always ready to sacrifice life on a large scale without any reasonable prospect of corresponding advantage. These are depressing circumstances which will not be changed by reinforcements of second-class troops, and signs of a growing want of confidence are not lacking.

IN THE EAST.

In the East, the situation from the German point of view is no less discouraging. The attempt to reach Warsaw has failed with huge losses, and developments elsewhere may shortly throw fresh strain upon the sorely-tried German military machine, necessitating redistributions of force. In the Carpathians, no prospect of an Austro-German success can be discerned, while Rumanian intervention is at hand, and will take place at the point where it will be most effective. The Serbians having heavily and repeatedly defeated the Austrians, the "punitive" operations, if resumed, will require German assistance, in conditions not well suited to the German Army, and must be weighted by the loss of prestige. On the one hand, the military advisers of the Kaiser now know that they hopelessly underestimated the fighting capacity and generalship of the Russians, whose armie alike in attack and in defence have splendidly distinguished themselves. On the other hand, they must now realize that the Dual Alliance is doomed after proving a disappointment to Germany, and plainly disastrous to Austria-Hungary.

The Russian Army of the Caucasus, without drawing on the troops in Poland and Galicia, has shattered the best Asiatic forces of Turkey, and is able to repel the futile and senseless invasion of Persia. Other hapless Turkish forces are apparently being driven by German generals across the desert to attack formidable defences where defeat is certain, and retreat will entail ruin. The unique spectacle of one Power being led to destruction by the emissaries of another Power, who have seized the reins of government for their own purposes, cannot continue much longer.

On all the seas of the world the Allies are supreme, and the British Navy has accomplished in six months more than could have been achieved in six years at the beginning of last century. The latest naval action has a moral importance far exceeding the material advantage gained, and the German Admiralty has found it necessary to issue false statements in the hope of averting grave discouragement.

SUMMARY.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, no reasonable grounds for any reversal of the verdict of the past six months can be suggested. Relatively to the Allies, the Gerbans must grow steadily weaker in men and *materiel*. Every plan of their strategists has come to naught. With the possible exception of the Russian reverse—quickly retrieved—near Osterod in August, the German armies have not won a single victory, and when the perfection of their preparations, enabling them to strike before any of the Allies was ready, is recalled, this must be regarded as the most outstanding fact in six months of war. As General von der Goltz has pointed out: "The boldest and best planned strategical offensive leads to final ruin when the available means are not sufficient for the successful attainment of the last objective, the possession of which insures peace." The surprises which the Germans held in store have not materialized, and the vaunted Zeppelins are beginning to be regarded as failures. The inspired propaganda to which we have grown accustomed is peculiarly significant. Confidence in German arms and German valour having lapsed, victories have to be invented for popular consumption, and frantic efforts are being made to break the solidarity of the Entente and to enlist the United States as champions of everything that they were created to prevent. The ruthless barbarity shown to non-combatants, the deliberate violation of all the international conventions framed to promote humanity in war, the mendacious reports spread by all available agencies, the violent diatribes directed against Great Britain, even the high honour conferred upon the obscure author of the "Hymn of Hate" combine to tell their tale to any student of psychology. When the leaders of a great nation resort to methods of this kind, it is a sure indication that they believe their cause to be lost. Neither nations nor individuals vilify opponents whom they feel able to overcome.

Great masses of the German people have never heard of Treitschke or von Bernhardi; but they have been well disciplined by Prussian agency into the belief that the (German) State is above all human laws and can do no wrong, and that patriotism demands obedience to the ruling caste. They were given to understand that a short and sharp campaign would confer on Germany the hegemony of Europe at least, and that thus only could their legitimate ambitions be satisfied, and full scope be provided for their intellectual aspirations. They had unbounded confidence in the vast military machine held ready for instant war as was no other army in Europe. They have now to learn that the machine was inadequate to the stupendous tasks which its chiefs forced upon it, that the losses already exceed two millions, and that victory has proved unattainable. They have discovered that the food reserves were grossly over-estimated and could suffice only for the short campaign on which their strategists counted. Other knowledge of several kinds will shortly dawn upon the German people, to whom the truth has been denied of set purpose by the rulers whom they trusted, but who would not trust them. Brave, vigorous and patriotic as they are, they may well ask whither they are being led and whose were the errors that have brought a nation, which last year was on the flood-tide of prosperity, to economic disaster. For Germany, though still unconquered, is beaten, and if the Allies remain stedfast sparing no effort grudging no sacrifice, forces already at work will complete what German lack of success on land and sea has begun.

The future of the Official Trustee and Administrator-General, Bengal, will be finally settled by next autumn. Meanwhile the two incumbents of the new appointments have each been given six months' extension.

BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD.

Photo by "Central News."

Infantry advancing in skirmishing order.

GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION.

MR. BONAR LAW ON FREEDOM OF CRITICISM.

GOVERNMENT TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY

In the House of Commons on February 2, on the motion for the adjournment of the House, Mr. Bonar Law (Leader of the Opposition) said:—

"I desire to take the earliest opportunity afforded by the meeting of this House in order to correct a misapprehension which exists, as I know from letters in the Press and from my private correspondence, as to the relationship between the Government and the Opposition. The erroneous impression to which I refer, and which I know the Government does not share, is that we have been supplied by them privately with information concerning the prosecution of the war, and that in consequence we to some extent share their responsibility and are not perfectly free to criticise them.

"I am sure the House and the right hon. gentlemen will quite understand that I am very far from complaining that the Government have not given us sufficient information. I make no such complaint, and I entertain no such complaint. But the responsibility for the conduct of the war must attach to the Government alone, and it is they only who can decide when the public interest requires that they should officially take the Opposition into their confidence.

NO RESPONSIBILITY.

It must, however, be perfectly plain, and I am sure the House will not consider it unreasonable, if I wish to make it clear that we have no responsibility, that we are absolutely free, and that either in criticising or in abstaining from criticising the action of the Government, we are influenced solely by what we consider the national interest. (Cheers.)

"Let me say further," Mr. Bonar Law added, "that it seems to me personally that there will be more discussion during the present sittings of the House, in which members of all parts of the House will take part, than in previous sittings, and I desire to say once more, not as a commonplace, and not only for myself, but on behalf of all my colleagues, that we realise so keenly the serious nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, that in any criticism—and there must be criticism—which comes from these benches, we shall not in any degree be actuated by considerations of party interest." (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith, replying for the Government, spoke as follows:—

"I take no exception, I need not say, to anything that has fallen from the right hon. gentleman. His Majesty's Government, and they alone, are responsible for the policy of the country and for the conduct both of our military and naval operations. We do not desire in any way to abrogate or share that responsibility with anyone else, or to shrink at any time from what we know to be fair, legitimate, and patriotic criticism from any quarter of the House of the steps which have from time to time been taken or may be taken.

"In regard to the position and conduct of those who are responsible for the leadership of the Opposition, I will only supplement what the right hon. gentleman has said by two observations. In the first place we have thought it right and proper, as he knows, to communicate with them practically day by day a good deal of information which reaches us in regard to diplomatic and other matters. But that does not in any way fetter their right or their freedom of criticism of the steps that we have taken.

"In the second place, I desire in the most grateful terms I can command to acknowledge the co-operation, patriotic in spirit and inestimable in value, which leading members of the Opposition have given to us with regard to many of the inquiries that we have had to conduct, especially in relation to delicate, economic, and financial matters. (Cheers.), The fact that they have, as all British statesmen would, rendered that co-operation in the freest and fullest way does not in any way fetter or restrict their judgment or criticism in regard to any steps that we on our responsibility have seen right to take.

"I will only add," Mr. Asquith concluded, "that, placed as we have been and faced as we are with all the responsibilities and cares which are almost unexampled in their complexity and in their magnitude, we welcome the fullest criticism and we know that we shall receive the co-operation of the House of Commons." (Cheers.)

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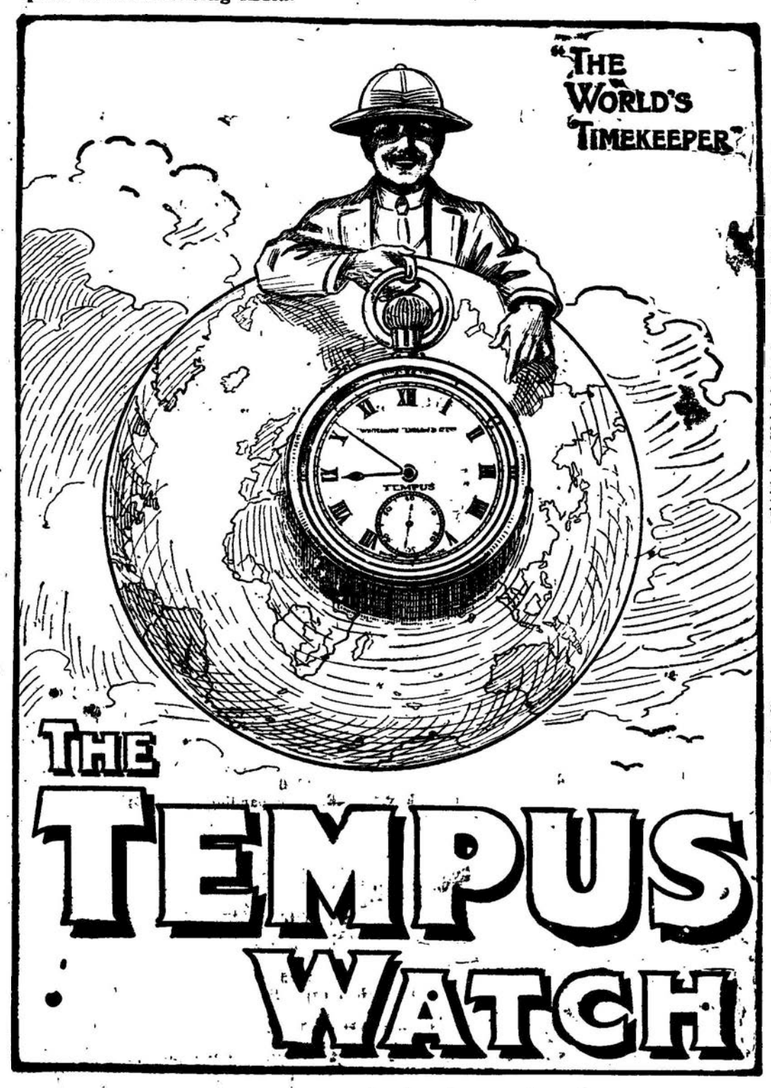

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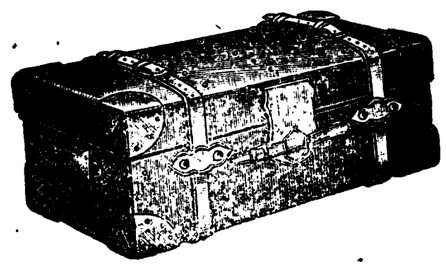

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